

The Department of Economics
The University of Alberta

A HISTORY

by
ERIC J. HANSON



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of
The University of Alberta

A HISTORY

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Eric J. Hanson

Final Draft

October 1982

FOREWORD

In the fall of 1980 I was invited by the Department of Economics of the University of Alberta to write a history of the department to be completed for the 75th anniversary of the university. I agreed to write this history; it was an interesting task which was made easier by the help I received from many persons.

Many thanks go to Dr. Brian Scarfe, Chairman of the Department of Economics, University of Alberta, and to the members of his staff and secretaries, who assisted me in many ways, including much encouragement throughout. Special thanks go to Miss Charlene Hill, manuscript typist in the department, who typed successive drafts with great competence and patience.

I am particularly indebted to Mr. James Parker and his staff members in the Archives Department at the University of Alberta. They provided a great deal of guidance, information, and encouragement. I am also very grateful for the information and assistance provided by the Office of the Registrar, the Alumni Office, and the Office of Institutional Research and Development in the University of Alberta.

Many thanks go to the sixty or so individuals who read the first draft and made corrections, provided more information, and furnished many suggestions for improvements. I am solely responsible for errors and omissions.

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October, 1982

Introduction

The Department of Political Economy was a relative late comer at the University of Alberta. It began its life in the academic year 1920-21, some twelve years after the opening of the university in 1908-1909. World War I delayed the establishment of the department by several years. A number of academic staff members served in the war and it was very difficult to obtain qualified staff until the end of the war in November, 1918. Many departments were in place in the Faculty of Arts and Science and in other faculties before the war, and they expanded markedly in 1918-19 when the enrolment of the university doubled after the war.

The Beginnings of the Department of Political Economy

Before the academic year 1920-21 there was a Department of History and Political Economy which was responsible for instruction in both History and Political Economy; all the courses, however, were labelled "History". The department was headed by President Henry Marshall Tory (b.1864-d.1947), a mathematical physicist from McGill University, who gave some lectures in History, mainly Canadian constitutional and political history at Alberta.

Alfred Leroy Burt (b.1888-d.1971), a lecturer in the department from Ontario, gave a course in principles of political economy in 1914-15 and again in 1916-17 before going overseas with the armed forces. The annual report of the Board of Governors records an enrolment in the course (History 59) of only 3 for 1916-17.

Burt had studied at Oxford University as a Rhodes Scholar, and joined the staff of the University of Alberta in 1913 as a lecturer in history. During the First World War he served in the First Canadian Tank Battallion, and he taught at the Khaki University in England with Henry Marshall Tory. He became the head of the Department of History at the University of Alberta in 1921. During the 1920's he became well-known in Alberta as a public speaker and a promoter of the League of Nations Society. He resigned from the University of Alberta in 1931 to take a position as Professor of History at the University of Minnesota. He published many books and articles on Canadian history, and at the University of Minnesota he became the teacher of several other notable Canadian historians, including Lewis H. Thomas who was a professor of history at the University of Alberta from 1964 until his retirement in 1982. Burt retired from the University of Minnesota in 1957, and in 1966

the University of Alberta awarded him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Before the war the Association of Chartered Accountants made representations to the University of Alberta to establish a Department of Accountancy. The Board of Governors agreed to this as of April 13, 1914 with the proviso that "the expense for the requisite teaching be no larger than the amount received from students for fees in accountancy, and that the fee for the first year's work be fixed by the president". The calendar of 1914-15 of the university shows a Department of Accountancy in the Faculty of Arts and Science, listing nine courses, including law and two economics courses. There were no instructors available for economics courses during the war years. The department provided evening courses in accountancy in 1914-15 and gave accountancy courses in the winter session of 1915-16 for the first time. Some professional accountants in the city provided part-time service as lecturers.

The Department of Accountancy was put under the direction of Cecil Ethelbert Race (b.1876-d.1927), a chartered accountant from Ontario with a bachelor's degree in Mathematics from the University of Toronto. He was the first Registrar of the University of Alberta, appointed in 1910, and he was the first student to graduate with an M.A. degree in Political Economy at the University of Alberta. Finally, there was listed in the 1916-17 calendar of the university a Department of Rural Economics in the Faculty of Agriculture; two courses were listed but there were no instructors.

President Tory urged the importance of having one strong central university in Alberta for which highly-qualified staff could be obtained, and observed that academic standards tended to be lower in the numerous denominational colleges in Canada than in the universities of Toronto and McGill.¹ He often encountered strong opposition from Calgarians and other Albertans who did not live in Edmonton. He favored the establishment of a strong Department of Political Economy for students throughout the province and for students in all faculties and departments. With the assistance of Burt the historian, he succeeded in persuading Duncan Alexander MacGibbon (b.1882-d.1969) to come to Alberta as Professor of Political Economy, beginning with the 1919-20 academic year.²

MacGibbon was a mature and experienced scholar who was 37 years of age at the time of his Alberta appointment. He was born in Lochaber Bay in 1882, a small centre about twenty miles north-east of Ottawa, inside the province of Quebec. He worked in Ottawa as a newspaper reporter before attending McMaster University where he obtained a B.A. degree in 1908. The University of Saskatchewan awarded him an honorary degree in 1956, and the citation states that he came West and took "the vow of poverty as

a professor of economics". His first position was at Brandon College in Manitoba. He received an M.A. degree in 1911 and then went to the University of Chicago where he obtained a Ph.D. degree in Economics in 1915 with a dissertation on French Syndicalism. At Chicago he won a top prize for an essay on Canadian railway rates. He served overseas as a second lieutenant in the First Canadian Tank Battallion, and taught at the Canadian Khaki College at Ripon in Yorkshire for about a year, returning to Canada in the autumn of 1919 to begin his ten-year term as Professor of Political Economy at the University of Alberta.

For the academic year 1919-20, the Department of History and Political Economy had four academic staff members, namely, President Tory, Professor MacGibbon, Assistant Professor Burt, and Morden Heaton Long, a young lecturer who had been a Rhodes Scholar and who became head of the Alberta History Department in the years to come. MacGibbon had a large class of 89 students in History 59 (Principles of Economics), and two smaller classes in History 64 (Trade and Transportation), and History 65 (Labor and Industrial Problems). He planned a curriculum for the new Department of Political Economy which was to function for the first time in 1920-21 with two academic staff members. The *University Estimates* for the year provided for a professor and lecturer.

Mr. Archibald Forster McGoun (b.1889-d.1937) was appointed in 1920 with the rank of Lecturer. McGoun was considerably younger and less experienced than MacGibbon. He was the son of a lawyer in Westmount, Quebec, and had obtained B.A. and B.C.L. degrees from McGill and an M.A. from Harvard. He had publications in leading economic journals, and he was deemed a promising economic theorist.

MacGibbon and McGoun provided instruction in a number of Economics courses, a course in Political Science to be given every other year, a half-course in Economic Geography for commerce students, and two half-courses in Agricultural Economics. Thus they were responsible for the subject areas of what are now the University of Alberta Department of Economics and the Department of Political Science in the Faculty of Arts, the Department of Rural Economy (Agricultural Economics) in the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry, and the Department of Geography in the Faculty of Science. They were also responsible for the subject areas of a number of courses in finance, marketing, and industrial relations in the Faculty of Business. In fact, during those early years they were responsible for nearly every subject area in business except accounting, which was taught part-time by Mr. Race, the Registrar, and part-time professional accountants in Edmonton.

Growth of Student Enrolment of the University of Alberta 1908-09 to 1981-82

Table 1 shows total full-time winter enrolments of the University of Alberta for selected years from 1908-09, the first year of operation, to 1981-82, the latest year for which data are available. The data are for the Edmonton campus; Calgary is excluded although it had enrolments from 1945-46 to 1964-65 and was part of the University of Alberta for that period. The Calgary campus became the University of Calgary in 1965. The source of the data is the Office of the Registrar of the University of Alberta in Edmonton.³

The enrolment of the university increased tenfold in the five years from 1908-09 to 1913-14, the last prewar year, from 42 students to 434. The increase to 439 in 1914-15, the first war year, was very small. There were declines to a low of 305 in 1916-17. There were increases to 449 in 1918-19, the last war year. The enrolment doubled to 900 in 1919-20, the first postwar year. There was a modest increase to 918 in 1920-21, the first year of the operation of the Department of Political Economy.

In this history, the years from 1920-21 to 1928-29 have been designated the MacGibbon-McGoun period. MacGibbon resigned as of 1929 and McGoun as of 1927. The enrolment of the university reached 1,223 in 1928-29, the last year that MacGibbon was with the university. George Alexander Elliott succeeded him as head of the Department of Political Economy in 1929 and remained in the position for 17 years to the end of the year 1945-46.

The enrolment of the university grew considerably after 1928-29, registering a couple of declines during the 1930's. It reached 1,971 in 1939-40, the first year of World War II. There were decreases to 1,597 in 1944-45, the last year of the war. In 1945-46, the first postwar year, the

Table 1.
TOTAL FULL TIME WINTER ENROLMENT
UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA
EDMONTON CAMPUS THROUGHOUT
SELECTED ACADEMIC YEARS FROM 1908-09 TO 1981-82

ACADEMIC YEARS	DESCRIPTIONS OF YEARS SELECTED	TOTAL FULL TIME WINTER ENROLMENT
1908-09	First Year of University of Alberta	42
1913-14	Last Year Before World War I	434
1914-15	First Year of World War I	439
1916-17	Lowest Enrolment in World War I Period	305
1918-19	Last Year of World War I	449
1919-20	First Year After World War I	900
1920-21	<u>First Year of Department of Political Economy</u>	<u>918</u>
1928-29	<u>Last Year of MacGibbon-McGoun Period in the Department of Political Economy</u>	<u>1,223</u>
1939-40	First Year of World War II	1,971
1944-45	Last Year of World War II ^(a)	1,597
1945-46	<u>First Year After World War II and Last Year of Elliott-Hewetson Period in the Department of Political Economy</u>	<u>3,229</u>
1947-48	Peak Enrolment Immediately After War	4,554
1951-52	Lowest Enrolment After War	3,024
1956-57	<u>Last Year of Stewart-Mayo Period in Department of Political Economy</u>	<u>4,127</u>
1963-64	<u>Last Year of Hanson-Davy Period in Department of Political Economy and Last Year of the Department</u>	<u>8,091</u>
1964-65	<u>First Year of Departments of Economics and Political Science</u>	<u>9,195</u>
1970-71	Peak Enrolment for Period from 1951-52 to 1970-71	18,337
1972-73	Lowest Enrolment in 1970's	17,757
1976-77	Peak Enrolment for All Years	20,019
1981-82	Latest Year for Which Data are Available	19,571

(a) This was the lowest enrolment for the war years.

SOURCE: University of Alberta, Office of the Registrar,
Edmonton, Alberta, 1982.

enrolment doubled again as in 1919-20, reaching a total of 3,229. It was also the last year of what is termed in this history the Elliott-Hewetson period in the Department of Political Economy.

The peak enrolment immediately after the war came in 1947-48 with a total of 4,554. There were four annual declines to a low of 3,024 in 1951-52. There were five annual modest increases to 4,127 in 1956-57. The years 1946-47 to 1956-57 are described in this history as the Stewart-Mayo period in the Department of Political Economy. Andrew Stewart became head of the department in 1946 and president of the university in 1950. Professor Henry Mayo, the first political scientist to be appointed at the University of Alberta, came to the department in 1947 and he became acting head in 1950. He resigned as of the end of the year 1956-57. In 1952 Eric Hanson was appointed the administrative officer of the department, and in 1957 he became the head.

Grant Davy took charge of the Political Science component of the department in the latter year. The last years of the Department of Political Economy were from 1957-58 to 1963-64 inclusive, and they are termed the Hanson-Davy period. The enrolment of the university increased strongly in these years and totalled 8,091 in 1963-64, nearly twice the level of 1956-57.

The enrolment increased to 9,195 in 1964-65, the first year of the new Departments of Economics and Political Science. Walter Gainer became the first head of the Department of Economics, and Grant Davy the first head of the Department of Political Science. Eric Hanson remained in the Department of Economics as a professor, and also served as an associate dean of graduate studies for three years.

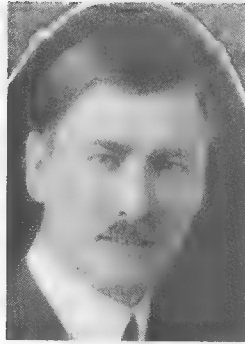
The enrolment of the university peaked at 18,337 in 1970-71 after continuous increases since 1951-52. There were two annual declines after that, and the enrolment went down to a low for the 1970's of 17,757 in 1972-73. There were increases to a peak in 1976-1977 of 20,019. There were three annual decreases after that, followed by a slight increase in 1980-81 and a substantial increase to 19,571 in 1981-82.

Thus the enrolment of the university has grown more than twentyfold since 1920-21, the first year of the Department of Political Economy. The cumulative growth over the six decades or so is impressive for the whole university which has become one of the largest in Canada.

Growth of the Department of Political Economy

It is not possible to provide continuous data for enrolments in the Department of Political Economy from 1920-21 to the present, nor for other departments of the University of Alberta. The early annual reports of the Board of Governors provide, with some omissions, class enrolments in departmental courses until 1935-36. There were severe budget cuts and restraints during the 1930's and class enrolment data became a casualty. In recent years the Office of Institutional Research and Planning of the University of Alberta has worked back to 1962-63 to provide class enrolment data. Thus there is a lack of data for about a quarter century, including the World War II period and the first fifteen years after the war. The class enrolment data of the Department of Political Economy for the early years to 1935-36 are discussed and tabulated in the next two sections, E and F. Finally, they are dealt with in the last section of this history, covering the years 1963-64 to 1981-82.

Suffice it to say at this point that both the Departments of Economics and Political Science have become large and highly-developed, with many specialists on their academic staffs and providing programs leading to the Ph.D. There is also a large and well-developed Department of Geography in the Faculty of Science. A Department of Rural Economy, providing numerous courses in agricultural economics was set up in the Faculty of Agriculture in 1962-63, and it has become a major department in the university. Finally, there is a very large Faculty of Business Administration and Commerce with departments of accounting, finance and management science, industrial and legal relations, marketing and economic analysis, and organizational analysis. As of July 1, 1982, the name of this faculty was shortened to the Faculty of Business.



The MacGibbon-McGoun Years, 1920-21 to 1928-29

1. The Alberta Economy in the 1920's

The Alberta economy grew slowly and hesitantly during the 1920's. Alberta was predominantly agricultural and thus there was much instability. After two years of substantial economic growth in 1919 and 1920, there was a severe recession in 1921 and 1922, the first two years of the Department of Political Economy. There was an upward turn in 1923 and decline again in 1924, followed by modest growth rates in 1925 and 1926. There was a substantial rate of increase in 1927. After that there were six years of continuous decline in the personal income per capita of the province; it fell from \$559 in 1927 to \$197 in 1933, a decline of 65 percent. ⁴ The depression was severe and lasted until the war years in the early 1940's.

There were low rates of population growth from 1921 to 1926 with considerable out-migration. There was a mild agricultural settlement boom in the late 1920's, followed by a long period of out-migration until 1947. Many graduates of the University of Alberta migrated to jobs outside the province, and scholarships in Eastern Canadian and American universities were sought eagerly for the pursuit of graduate studies.

The University of Alberta received grants from the provincial government; these were very limited under the Liberal provincial government of 1905 to 1921. A new government, the United Farmers of Alberta, was elected in 1921, but funds for the university continued to be very limited as the provincial government had great difficulties in providing public services from the meagre and precarious resources of the unstable Alberta economy. There was only modest expansion of academic staff during the 1920's. Students had great difficulties in financing their university education, and this despite that a large proportion of them came from upper-income families.

2. *Student Enrolment Growth*

Student class enrolment data are not available for the Department of Political Economy for 1920-21, its first year of operation. In 1921-22 there were 213 full-year equivalent students in the courses of the department; in 1928-29 the total was 282, an increase of 32 percent in seven years (see Table 2). The increase for the whole university was 22 percent. Thus during its initial period the department grew at a somewhat higher rate than the university as a whole.

A third full-time staff member was added in 1923-24, Mr. Harald Smith Patton, who came with the rank of Lecturer. He had been a Lecturer in the Department of Extension of the University for several years. He remained in the Department of Political Economy for only two years, resigning in 1925 to take a position in Washington, D.C., but he was replaced to maintain the three-man department continuously until 1945-46. It remained a three-man department for over two decades. Thus there was a long static period as far as staffing was concerned.

3. *The Curriculum*

The academic year 1923-24 may be taken as representative of the MacGibbon-McGoun years. There were three full-time staff members, namely, Professor MacGibbon, Assistant Professor McGoun, and Lecturer Patton. The university calendar sets out the following courses, with course descriptions and contents abbreviated:

(a) *Junior Courses Labelled Political Economy*

- | | |
|--------|---|
| No. 1 | <i>Principles of Economics</i> , 3 hours.
Two lectures a week and division into quiz groups for the third hour.
Textbooks: Gide, <i>Principles of Political Economy</i> ; Smart, <i>An Introduction to the Theory of Value</i> ; and assigned readings. |
| No. 2 | <i>Elements of Political Economy</i> , 2 hours first half.
Brief introductory course for students registered in the Faculty of Agriculture.
Textbook: Clay, <i>Economics for the General Reader</i> . |
| No. 10 | <i>Economic Geography</i> , 3 hours second half.
For Commerce students. |

(b) *Senior Courses Labelled Political Economy*

- | | |
|--------|--|
| No. 62 | <i>Elements of Political Economy</i> , 2 hours, first half.
Same subject matter as P.E. 2.
Open only to students in Applied Science (Engineering). |
| No. 63 | <i>Political Science</i> , 3 hours.
The origin, nature, function, and organization of the state. |

- No. 64 *Trade and Transportation*, 3 hours.
Prerequisite: Courses 1, 2, or 62.
- No. 65 *Labor and Industrial Problems*, 3 hours.
Prerequisite: Courses 1, 2, or 62.
- No. 66 *Currency, Banking and Finance*, 3 hours.
Prerequisite: Courses 1, 2, or 62.
- No. 67 *Public Finance and Taxation*, 3 hours
Prerequisite: Courses 1, 2, or 62.
Not offered 1923-24.
- No. 68 *Problems in Labor Management*, 2 hours, second half.
Prerequisite: Course 62.
Not offered 1923-24.
- No. 69 *Corporation Finance*, 2 hours, second half.
Prerequisite: Course 62.
- No. 70 *An Introduction to Agricultural Economics*, 2 hours second half.
Prerequisite: Course 2.
- No. 71 *Municipal Finance and Taxation*, 3 hours, first half.
Prerequisite: Course 62.
- No. 72 *Agricultural Marketing*, 2 hours.
Prerequisite: Course 70.
- No. 73 *Principles of Marketing*, 3 hours, second half.
For Commerce students.

Honors and Graduate Courses Labelled Political Economy

- No. 101 *History of Economic Theory*, 3 hours.
From the Mercantilists to the end of the 19th century.
- No. 102 *Modern Economic Theories*, 3 hours.
A critical examination of modern economic thought.
Not offered 1923-24.

Nos. 120 to 130 Special graduate courses which may be arranged in consultation with the head of the department.

Charles Gide's *Principles* was used extensively and it was translated from the French edition of 1913. Schumpeter says that it was "one of the most successful textbooks of the period".⁵ It was a comprehensive tome of 762 pages.⁶ Big American textbooks replaced it increasingly during the 1920's in the universities and colleges of the United States and Canada, including the University of Alberta. Raymond Bye's text was used at Alberta in the late 1920's. MacGibbon published a small textbook, *An Introduction to Economics for Canadian Readers*, published by the Macmillan Company of Canada in 1924, and it was used in the high schools of several provinces. The first edition had 203 pages, and was expanded in several revisions to 240 pages in the latest edition of 1946. In a prefatory note on the first page of the first edition of January, 1924,

MacGibbon says "that the only reason for the appearance of this book is that while there are quite a number of excellent elementary texts none has been written with a Canadian background". The book was not used as a textbook in the introductory courses at the University of Alberta. In fact, there were no Canadian university textbooks in economics available in Canada.

One notes that the division of the large introductory class was begun at this time; it is a practice which has continued until the present. There were 114 students in Political Economy 1 in 1921-22; the total increased to 129 in 1928-29. Political Economy 2 was a short introductory course for students in the Faculty of Agriculture; at first Clay's book was used, but it was supplanted by Henderson's classic little book, *Supply and Demand*, by the middle 1920's. In 1927-28 Political Economy 2 was discontinued in the reorganization of the agricultural economics courses of the department. Political Economy 10 (Economic Geography) had a considerable enrolment every year; the Commerce students who registered in it also took a half-course in Geology in the Department of Geology.

Political Economy 62 was the same as Political Economy 2, except that it was numbered 62 to recognize the senior status of the Applied Science (Engineering) students who registered in it.⁷ They were chiefly in their second or third years of their programs, while most of the students in Political Economy 1 were freshmen in the Faculty of Arts and Science. In 1926-27 Political Economy 51 was established as a full course with three hours of lectures per week for the Applied Science students, incorporating corporation and other finance.

Political Economy 63 (Political Science) had no prerequisites and was open to all students in the university who had senior status. It was given every other year, and during the period under consideration the enrolment varied from 37 to 69 students.

The other senior courses had prerequisites, and most of them were given every other year. No. 64 (Trade and Transportation) had enrolments varying from 34 to 52 during the period, No. 66 (Currency, Banking, and Finance) from 5 to 15, and No. 73 (Marketing) from 17 to 31. No. 68 (Problems in Labor Management) was a course for the Applied Science students which was discontinued when No. 51 was established as a full-year course. No. 69 (Corporation Finance) was also discontinued as No. 51 became a full-year course in 1926-27. No. 71 (Municipal Finance and Taxation) was a half-course for the Applied Science students to help them deal with various local government problems as engineers. There were no enrolments in it from 1921-22 to 1928-29 or thereafter. No. 51 consolidated the departmental offerings to the Applied Science students with its three lectures per week.

The honours and graduate courses had very small enrolments, varying from one to seven during the period. Political Economy 103 (Economic Programmes) was added in 1926-27; it was described in the calendar of that year as a "continuation of Political Economy 102, with special reference to particular problems". There were very few graduate students during the period.

The agricultural economics courses underwent considerable changes during the period. Political Economy 70 (An Introduction to Agricultural Economics) was a half-course with two lectures per week until 1926-27. After that it was called "Elements of Political Economy", and there were two lectures per week in both terms, making it two-thirds of a full-course. At the same time Political Economy 2 was discontinued, so that No. 70 became an introductory course for students in the Faculty of Agriculture. Political Economy 68 (Agricultural Economics) was given in 1928-29 with an enrolment of 8 students; it was a full-time course with three lectures per week. Finally, there was No. 72 (Agricultural Marketing) in which there were two lectures per week in both terms.

Political Economy 52 was put in the curriculum in the middle 1920's; it was called "Institutional Management and Social Economics" and provided for two hours of lectures per week. It was open to students in Nursing with the intent of providing hospitals with administrators. After an initial enrolment of five students, there were no more enrolments. It appears that there was no great demand for the course after the first offerings. It remained in the annual calendar until 1937-38, and then disappeared.

4. Academic Staff

The academic staff for the years 1920-21 to 1928-29 consisted of the following:

- (1) Duncan Alexander MacGibbon, B.A., M.A. (McMaster), Ph.D., (Chicago), Professor and Head, 1920-21 to 1928-29.
- (2) Archibald Forster McGoun, B.A., B.C.L. (McGill), M.A. (Harvard), Lecturer to Associate Professor, 1920-21 to 1926-27. On leave, 1924-25.
- (3) Harald Smith Patton, B.A. (Toronto), M.A. (Harvard), Lecturer, 1923-24 and 1924-25.
- (4) W. Malcolm Drummond, B.A. (Queen's), M.A. (Toronto), Lecturer, 1924-25 and 1925-26.
- (5) Joseph Friend Day, B.A. (Toronto), M.A. (Chicago), Lecturer, 1926-27 to 1928-29.
- (6) John MacIntyre Cassels, B.A. (Alberta), B.A. (Oxford), Lecturer to Assistant Professor, 1927-28 to 1930-31.

Dr. MacGibbon was in great demand for his services as an economist. He served as a commissioner in 1922 on the provincial Royal Commission on Banking and Credit and in 1923-24 on the Royal Grain Inquiry

Commission of the Government of Canada. He had to be absent from the university for extended periods, and paid for assistants to take his place from time to time.⁸ He solved the problem by resigning as of 1929 to take a permanent position with the federal government as Grain Commissioner. He retired from the Board of Grain Commissioners in 1949, and then became a part-time member of the Department of Political Economy at his *alma mater* McMaster University.

He served as economic advisor to the Canadian delegation to the Imperial Conference in London in 1930 and in Ottawa in 1932-33. He published a definitive book, *The Canadian Grain Trade*, in 1932, and updated and revised it in 1952. He was a prolific writer and speaker who published many books, articles, pamphlets, and public addresses. For the last number of years of his life he was writing a lengthy manuscript entitled "Lectures on Economic History". It was not quite finished when he passed away, "mentally vigorous to the last", on October 10, 1969, at the age of 87 years.⁹ He is remembered at the University of Alberta by his endowment of the Duncan Alexander MacGibbon Gold Medal for the student graduating with the highest distinction from Honors Economics; it has been awarded annually since 1930, except in years when there were no worthy candidates. When the Department of Political Science was separated from the Department of Political Economy in the 1960's, Dr. MacGibbon, before his death, provided a second gold medal for the highest distinction in Honors Political Science. It has been awarded annually since 1964 except in years of no qualified candidates.

Mr. McGoun was promoted to assistant professor in 1922 and to associate professor in 1926. He was on leave in 1924-25, studying at Stanford University as Visiting Assistant in Economics. He published several articles in economic theory. He was very interested in debating, and in 1923 he donated the McGoun Trophy, emblematic of supremacy in Western Canadian intercollegiate debating.¹⁰ These competitions have continued through the years. Unfortunately he suffered from ill health, and he resigned in 1927. He spent six years travelling in Europe and studying at Heidelberg in Germany and at La Collège des Ecossais in France. He returned to Canada in 1933 and studied and wrote until he passed away in Edmonton on February 19, 1937. He published an article in the *Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science* entitled "Social Credit Legislation: A Survey" in the November 1936 issue. He was survived by a sister living in Edmonton, Mrs. Morden H. Long, wife of a professor of history at the University of Alberta. In memory of her brother she has provided funds for a prize of \$100 to be awarded annually as the Archibald Forster McGoun Memorial Book Prize in Economics to the student obtaining the highest academic standing in Economics 403 or Economics 501 (History of Economic Thought).

Mr. Patton remained in the department for only two years. He had written and prepared correspondence courses in the principles of political economy and the economics of agriculture for the Department of Extension, and he published a number of books, pamphlets, and articles on the international wheat economy and on the Canadian Wheat Pool. He accepted a U.S. government position in Washington, D.C. and was killed in a traffic accident there in September, 1945.

Mr. W.M. Drummond served as Lecturer the two years 1924-25 and 1925-26 and took a position at the Ontario College of Agriculture at Guelph. Mr. J.F. Cassells was the first honors graduate of the department in 1924 and a Rhodes Scholar. He went to Oxford and obtained a B.A. degree and came back to teach in the department in 1927. He resigned in 1930, obtained a Ph.D. in Economics from Harvard and took a position with the U.S. government. He was posted in London after World War II.

5. Honors and Graduate Students

There were very few honors or graduate students in the department during the 1920's. The first student to graduate with honors in Political Economy was Mr. Cassells in 1924, and he was mentioned above as a staff member. He is now living in retirement in the Washington, D.C. area. The second honors graduate was Mr. Edward Stanley Culver and he has passed away. The third one is Mrs. Bessie Bowser (nee Thomson) who is living in retirement in Edmonton.

The first M.A. in Political Economy was awarded in 1923 to Mr. C.E. Race, who was Registrar and Lecturer in Mathematics and Accountancy at the university until his death on January 11, 1927. The second M.A. was granted to Dudley Frank Pegrum, who came to a homestead in Alberta from England with his family as a six-year old in 1904. He obtained a B.A. with first-class honors in History in 1922 from the University of Alberta, and the M.A. in Political Economy in 1924. He taught high school at Lethbridge from 1923 to 1925, and left for the University of California at Berkeley with his wife in the latter year, and graduated with a Ph.D. in Economics in 1927, with a dissertation on rate theories. He was appointed Assistant Professor of Economics at the University of California at Los Angeles, became a full professor and remained there until his retirement in 1965. He was chairman of the department from 1938 to 1944. In 1949 he published a book on the regulation of industry, followed by one on public regulation of business in 1959 and by one on transportation economics and public policy in 1963. He has published numerous books and articles, and he has been a consultant to industry and government for many years. He is now living in retirement in California.

There were no more honors and M.A. degrees in Political Economy until the 1930's. In the whole university there were 58 graduate students in 1921-22, mostly in the sciences and agriculture. The number peaked at 114 in 1923-24 and then declined to 64 in 1928-29.¹¹ Thus the Department of Political Economy followed the general trends within the university.

6. Developments in Schools and Faculties Serviced by the Department

The Department of Accountancy in the Faculty of Arts and Science provided courses in accounting and business administration mainly for B. Com. students. This department had only part-time staff during the 1920's, and after Mr. Race passed away there developed a lack of leadership. The instructors were drawn from accounting firms in Edmonton. The number of students in the Commerce program increased substantially during the period under discussion. These students took courses in Accounting, Business Administration, Political Economy, Commercial Law in the Faculty of Law, and in various departments of the Faculty of Arts and Science. The School of Commerce was formed in 1928 as part of the Faculty of Arts and Science.

A number of pre-law students took courses in Political Economy. Students in the Faculty of Applied Science took Political Economy 51, a course consolidated to meet the needs of engineering students. A number of students in Household Economics, a School in the Faculty of Arts and Science, registered in Political Economy 1. Finally, an increasing number of students in the Faculty of Agriculture enrolled in the agricultural economics and other courses of the Department of Political Economy.

7. Concluding Comments

In 1981 the Department of Economics submitted a report to the President's Advisory committee on Campus Reviews at the University of Alberta. The report submits that a department of economics has three main tasks:

- (1) it cultivates economics as a branch of civilized knowledge;
- (2) it provides economics as part of the training in various professional programs; and
- (3) it trains economists as professionals in their own right.¹²

During the 1920's the Department of Political Economy went a long way in performing the first two tasks. It laid the groundwork for the third task. The department functioned within the framework of very limited resources. There were only three full-time academic staff to cope with the fields of knowledge which now occupy the time and talents of more than one hundred full-time staff in various departments at the University of Alberta.



The Elliott-Hewetson Years, 1929-30 to 1945-46

1. *Introduction*

George Alexander Elliott was appointed Professor and Head of the Department of Political Economy in 1929 and he remained the head for seventeen years, longer than anyone else in the history of the department. He was a comparatively young man of 28 years when he came, and he was recommended highly by the University of Chicago as an economic theorist of the first rank. He had two degrees from the University of Manitoba and he pursued graduate studies in Economics at Chicago under the famous international trade specialist, Jacob Viner. He had considerable experience, for he had been on the academic staff of the University of Manitoba department for some years, and he was an assistant professor of economics at the University of Chicago in 1928-29.

Elliott was born at Napier, a small centre west of London, Ontario. He was brought west by his father in 1910 as a young boy. His father was a physician who established a medical practice at that time at Macklin, Saskatchewan. Elliott had a younger brother, Frank, who followed in his father's footsteps, and became a physician. Dr. Frank Elliott set up a practice in Edmonton and he served for many years as director of the student health services at the University of Alberta.

Henry Weldon Hewetson came also in the first term of the same year as a Lecturer, replacing Mr. Day who had resigned to go to the University of British Columbia. Hewetson was from Toronto and he had degrees from the University of Toronto and the University of British Columbia, and he had also done graduate work at Chicago. He had taught at Michigan State and in a Kansas college before coming to Alberta. He had obtained his B.A. from Toronto at a very young age, and

was a few years younger than Elliott. He stayed at Alberta until 1947, and thus he and Elliott constituted the core of the department with the same three men from 1936-37 to 1945-46. Purely coincidentally both had been married on the same day before coming to Edmonton in 1929.

2. The Alberta Economy

It was the worst of times in Alberta during the early 1930's. Personal income per capita declined six years in a row from 1928 to 1933 inclusive.¹³ It remained considerably below the average for Canada from 1934 to 1945, except in 1942, a year with good crops and relatively high agricultural export prices. There were declines in 1939, 1943, and 1945. The depression was long and severe in the province, improving only with the World War II years. Population growth was very slow; it was zero in 1945, and it declined in 1946.

Most of the operating funds for the university continued to come from the provincial government; it was out of the question to increase student fees, the other main source of income. The provincial grant to the university was reduced successively from \$590,000 in 1931-32 to a low of \$380,000 in 1934-35.¹⁴ There was a small increase to \$400,000 in 1935-36 where it remained for three years, while the new Social Credit government became oriented in its administration of the public finances of the province. There were small increases in the next few years, and in 1942-43 the total grant reached half a million dollars. In 1945-46 the grant increased to \$746,000 as clear need was demonstrated by the doubling of enrolment in that year with the return of the World War II veterans.

Salaries and wages of university personnel were reduced substantially during the 1930's, and it was very difficult to expand any activity. The main consolation was that things were bad all over Canada and the United States. There was little mobility for academic staff and other personnel. At the same time they were relatively well-off compared to the numerous unemployed persons and the many farmers and businessmen who lost part or all they had in the course of the depression. In his reminiscences, President Newton states that the Dean of Applied Science at the University of Alberta made "an amusing but revealing comment on the university salary situation". He said that "in good times my business friends over town call me 'You poor simp', but in bad times it's 'You damn grafter'".¹⁵

The 1920's had been a period of many economic system debates. Unemployment was high in Britain and various Western European countries, and Russia presented an alternative economic system. During the 1930's the popular literature on economic matters became torrential, and economists were called upon increasingly to provide explanations. In a

publication issued by the University of Alberta to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the University, there is the following passage under the heading "Political Economy" relating to the functions of the Department of Political Economy in the university.¹⁶

"The specialists in economics are of course frequently called upon to deliver public addresses on economic subjects of current interest and to answer a stream of enquiries from the public for reading references. While it is physically impossible for them to read any large part of the popular quasi-economic articles of questionable merit which currently appear, they are frequently able to direct the enquirer to standard works on the problem in which he is interested ... The demands on the time of these specialists are, it will be seen, numerous and varied. It is sometimes necessary, therefore, to refuse requests for addresses or consultations in order that the less pretentious, but fundamentally more important, duty of instructing and advising the students of the University may not be slighted".

The author of the above passage in the document is presumably Professor Elliott. He and his colleagues in the department were besieged by such questions as why there was "poverty amidst plenty". He gave evidence before the Agricultural Committee of the Alberta legislature on economic matters, and much of that evidence was received with skepticism, particularly as the new doctrine of Social Credit took hold in the province. After a Social Credit government was elected in August, 1935, there was some discussion by extremists in the party of abolishing the Department of Political Economy and establishing a Department of Social Credit.¹⁷ Nothing came of this, and the Department of Political Economy survived, albeit with very limited means. The premiers, William Aberhart from 1935 to 1943, and Ernest Manning after that were very good administrators who understood universities as well as leaders of any other political party. Mr. Aberhart had a B.A. degree from Queen's University which he used to political advantage. He set up a survey committee to go into all aspects of university organization and work.¹⁸

3. Student Enrolment Data

The latest year for which course enrolment data for the Department of Political Economy are available in this period is 1935-36. The full-year equivalent enrolment in the department increased from 306 in 1928-29 to 485 in 1935-36, a rise of 58 percent during seven years (see Table 2, Column 4). The total enrolment of the whole university grew from 1,223 in 1928-29 to 1,724 in 1935-36, an increase of 41 percent (see Table 2, Column 1). There was a keener interest in Economics during the depression years than during the 1920's, and the courses in the department

were taken by an increasing number of able students. The enrolment in the department grew at a higher rate than in the university as a whole.

For the 15 years from 1921-22 to 1935-36 the enrolment of the university increased at an average annual rate of 4.4 percent and that of the department 6.4 percent (see Table 2, bottom line).

The enrolment of the university increased from 1,223 in 1928-29 to 1,597 in 1944-45, a rise of 31 percent, a very modest rate of increase, most of which occurred during the first four years. In 1933-34 the enrolment was 1,596, just below the 1944-45 level. There were six annual declines and five increases between 1933-34 and 1944-45. There were two substantial increases in 1938-39 and 1939-40, followed by declines during the war years. Then came the 102 percent increase of 1945-46, the first postwar year. There was a scramble for available qualified academic staff, and the university expanded accordingly in 1946-47, including the Department of Political Economy. The department lost Professor Elliott who had an offer as a Professor of Political Economy at the University of Toronto. Other universities, of course, had the same sort of influx of student war veterans.

4. *The Curriculum*

The academic year 1939-40 may be taken as representative of the Elliott-Hewetson years. By this time Andrew Stewart had established the curriculum for agricultural economics. There were three full-time staff members, Professor Elliott and Assistant Professors Hewetson and Stewart. The university calendar shows the following courses, with course descriptions and contents abbreviated:

(a) ***Junior Courses Labelled Political Economy***

- | | |
|--------|--|
| No. 1 | <i>Principles of Economics</i> , 3 hours.
Two lectures a week and division into discussion groups for the third hour.
No textbook shown, but the 1938-39 calendar prescribed Garver and Hansen, <i>Principles of Economics</i> . |
| No. 7 | <i>Elements of Political Economy</i> , 2 hours.
Open to students in the faculty of Agriculture. |
| No. 10 | <i>Economic Geography</i> , 3 hours second half.
Open to students in Commerce. |
| No. 11 | <i>Principles of Economics</i> , 3 hours.
Combined with Political Economy 1 for lectures.
For students in Chemical and Mining Engineering. |

(b) ***Senior Courses Labelled Political Economy***

- | | |
|--------|--|
| No. 51 | <i>Principles of Political Economy</i> , 3 hours.
Open only to students in Applied Science (Engineering). |
|--------|--|

Table 2.

TOTAL FULL TIME ENROLMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA
IN EDMONTON AND THE TOTAL COURSE REGISTRATIONS IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL ECONOMY
1920-21 TO 1945-46

Line No.	ACADEMIC YEARS	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		TOTAL ENROLMENT OF UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA		COURSE REGISTRATIONS IN DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL ECONOMY		
		NUMBER	ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES	TOTALS IN SOURCE	ADJUSTED TOTALS	ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN ADJUSTED TOTALS
		(a)		(b)	(c)	.
1	1920-21	918				
2	1921-22	999	8.8	251	213	
3	1922-23	949	-5.0	242	197	-7.5
4	1923-24	1052	10.9	252	185	-6.1
5	1924-25	1012	-3.2	259	213	15.1
6	1925-26	1001	-1.7	270	221	3.8
7	1926-27	1060	5.9	251	225	1.8
8	1927-28	1136	7.2	315	282	25.3
9	1928-29	1223	7.7	331	306	8.5
10	1929-30	1361	11.3	349	308	0.7
11	1930-31	1467	7.8	332	310	0.6
12	1931-32	1532	4.4	458	414	33.5
13	1932-33	1623	5.9	367	350	-15.5
14	1933-34	1596	-1.7	381	343	-2.0
15	1934-35	1597	0.1	453	427	24.5
16	1935-36	1724	8.0	535	485	13.6
17	1936-37	1724	0.0			
18	1937-38	1708	-0.9			
19	1938-39	1836	7.5			
20	1939-40	1971	7.4			
21	1940-41	1915	-2.8			
22	1941-42	1743	-9.0			
23	1942-43	1749	0.3			
24	1943-44	1646	-5.9			
25	1944-45	1597	-3.0			
26	1945-46	3229	102.2			
<u>AVERAGE ANNUAL PERCENTAGE RATES OF GROWTH</u>						
27	1921-22 to 1935-36, 15 years		4.4			6.4

- (a) Winter session and full-time enrolment of students in Edmonton only. There was an enrolment in Calgary in 1945-46 (see Table 3). Data from University of Alberta, Office of the Registrar, Edmonton.
- (b) Data from University of Alberta, Reports of the Board of Governors, Edmonton. Data not available for 1920-21 and 1936-37 to 1961-62.
- (c) Full-year equivalent courses with adjustments for half-courses and fractional courses.

- No. 61 *Value and Distribution Theory*, 3 hours.
An advanced course in economic theory not open to honors students in Political Economy.
Prerequisite: 1, 7, or 51.
Not offered in 1939-40.
- No. 63 *Political Theory*, 3 hours.
A study of the organization and government of men in political and social communities, including an historical survey of political thought, and discussion of important problems in the theory of government.
Not offered in 1939-40.
No prerequisite except senior status.
- No. 64 *Trade and Transportation*, 3 hours.
Prerequisite: 1, 7, or 51.
- No. 65 *Labor Problems*, 3 hours.
No prerequisite except senior status.
- No. 66 *Money and Banking*, 3 hours.
Prerequisite: 1, 7, or 51.
Not offered in 1939-40.
- No. 67 *Public Finance and Taxation*, 3 hours.
Prerequisite: 1, 7, or 51.
- No. 68 *Economics of Agriculture*, 3 hours.
Prerequisite: 1, 7, or 51.
- No. 69 *Corporation Finance and Risk*, 3 hours.
Prerequisite: 1, 7, or 51.
- No. 72 *Agricultural Marketing*, 2 hours.
Prerequisite: 7.
Not offered in 1939-40.
- No. 73 *Principles of Marketing*, 3 hours first half.
Open to students in Commerce.

(c) ***Honors and Graduate Courses Labelled Political Economy***

- No. 101 *History of Economic Theory*, 3 hours.
Not offered in 1939-40.
- No. 102 *Modern Economic Theories*, 3 hours.
- No. 103 *Economic Programs*, 3 hours.
Not offered in 1939-40.
- Nos. 120-130 Special graduate and conference courses in (120) consumption, (121) rent, (122) risk, (123) marketing, (124) trade, (125) labor, (126) money, (127) public finance, (128) agricultural economics, (129) corporation finance, and (130) transportation, which may be arranged in consultation with the department.

It can be seen that the courses were classified as junior, senior, and honors and graduate as in 1923-24. Thus there were not many changes in

the structure of the curriculum. There had been a continuous updating of textbooks since 1923-24. The introductory book of Garver and Hansen became a textbook in widespread use in Canada and the United States during the 1930's and 1940's, and it was used at the University of Alberta.

The enrolment in Political Economy 1 increased substantially from 129 in 1928-29 to 232 in 1935-36, the latest year for which course enrolment data are available. Political Economy 7 was a new course for students in the Faculty of Agriculture, but in effect it was the old Political Economy 70 demoted to a junior course. There was an enrolment of 13 in No. 70 in 1935-36. There was a substantial enrolment in Political Economy 10 (Economic Geography), varying from 14 to 37 in the years 1928-29 to 1935-36. Political Economy 11 was the same as Political Economy 1, the main change being a renumbering to organize the class of students in Chemical and Mining Engineering. Political Economy 51 continued to be a special course for the engineering students; the enrolment in it ranged between 18 and 53 between 1928-29 and 1935-36.

Political Economy 61, the "advanced theory" course for students not in honors programs, was given every other year. In 1932-33 it had an enrolment of 53 and in 1934-35 only 17. There are no data beyond those years. Political Economy 63 (Political Theory) underwent a change in content with a greater emphasis upon theory; the enrolment ranged from one to 51 between 1928-29 and 1935-36. Political Economy 64 (Trade and Transportation) had relatively high enrolments with 76 in 1935-36. Political Economy 65 (Labor Problems) ranged from 2 to 22 between 1928-29 and 1935-36, and Political Economy 66, re-named Money and Banking had enrolments between 5 and 73. Political Economy 67 (Public Finance and Taxation) ranged from 2 to 26, and Political Economy 68 (Agricultural Economics) from 10 to 21. Political Economy 69 (Corporation Finance) reappeared in the late 1930's as a full course with three hours of lectures and expanded coverage for commerce and arts students. There are no enrolment data for it. Political Economy 72 (Agricultural Marketing) ranged from 3 to 14 from 1928-29 to 1935-36. The number enrolled in the honors and graduate courses increased substantially from four in 1928-29 to 22 in 1935-36. These students were reading the works of Marshall, Keynes, Joan Robinson, Chamberlin, and John Hicks, not to mention Adam Smith, Ricardo and Mill.

5. Academic Staff

The academic staff members of the department were as follows from 1929-30 to 1945-46:

- (1) George Alexander Elliott, B.A., M.A. (Manitoba), Professor and Head, 1929-30 to 1945-46. On leave 1937-38.

- (2) Henry Weldon Hewetson, B.A. (Toronto), M.A. (U.B.C.), Lecturer to Assistant Professor, 1929-30 to 1947-48. On leave 1947-48.
- (3) Walter Bennett Harvey, M.A., LL.B. (Manitoba), Lecturer 1931-32.
- (4) Einar Jensen, B.S.A., M.S. (Copenhagen), Ph.D. (Harvard), Lecturer in Agricultural Economics, 1932-33 and 1933-34.
- (5) William Harold Poole, B.A., M.A. (Alberta), Graduate Assistant in Political Economy, 1934-35 and 1935-36.
- (6) Glen Horace Craig, B.A. (Alberta), M.A. (McGill), Graduate Assistant in Agricultural Economics, 1934-35 and 1935-36.
- (7) Andrew Stewart, B.S.A., M.A. (Manitoba), Lecturer in Agricultural Economics 1936-37 to Professor and Head, 1946-47 to 1949-50, Director of School of Commerce, 1949-50, and President of the University 1950-51 to January 31, 1959.
- (8) John Stuart Mill Alleley, B.A., M.A. (Queen's), A.M. (Harvard), Lecturer replacing Elliott in 1937-38.

Professor Elliott was a quiet and competent scholar whose specialty was international trade theory. He settled into a program of instruction for seventeen years at the University of Alberta, broken only by a leave in 1937-38 and an appointment as a member of the federal Royal Commission on Co-operatives in 1944-45.

His colleague at the University of Alberta, Francis Winspear, Head of the Department of Accounting, had these comments in a book published in 1969:¹⁹

“Alex Elliott, the Head of the Department of Political Economy, had an exceptionally fine mind, and continually challenged glib and superficial thinking. To Alex no proposition was self-evident; there was always a unique and interesting angle and intellectual honesty demanded a careful examination of every conceivable qualification or reservation. He was tremendously appreciated by advanced students in his subject, but was a cause of concern, I think, to junior classes.”

Elliott published a number of articles in international trade theory and a book on tariff procedures and barriers in 1954. He contributed sections of a book entitled *Economic Problems of the Prairie Provinces*, published in 1935 as one of a series of books on “Canadian Frontiers of Settlements”. In 1946 he went to the University of Toronto as Professor of Political Economy. He served as managing editor of the *Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science* from 1947 to 1957, resigning from the University in that year to become a member of the Tariff Board of Canada, on which he served until 1971. He was a member of the Canadian Social Science Research Council and a Director of the board of the U.S. National Bureau of Economic Research for some years. Queen’s

University awarded him an honorary LL.D. in 1965, and he is living in retirement in Kingston, Ontario.

Hewetson was a modest polymath who was a systematic and effective instructor. He put geography on the map at the University of Alberta; he was responsible for teaching the half-course in Economic Geography and acquired a great deal of knowledge about the world through the years. He also took hold of the half-course in Marketing for Commerce students and brought Corporation Finance into the curriculum, making it a full-year course. In summers he travelled in the Canadian North, and published articles on transportation in the North in 1944 and 1945. He resigned in 1947 to take a position at Mary Washington College of the University of Virginia where after a time he became Chairman of the combined departments of Economics and Political Science. Like MacGibbon and Elliott, he had done his graduate work in Economics at the University of Chicago. He obtained a Ph.D. degree from Chicago after leaving Alberta, and he is now living in retirement in Fredericksburg in Virginia.

Cassells resigned in 1930 and went to Harvard and obtained a Ph.D. degree in Economics and took a position with the U.S. government. He started the Men's Economics Club which lasted until the 1960's. This club met about once a month during the session at a residence of a staff member to discuss a paper given by one of the students or staff. A book prize was provided to the student obtaining the highest mark in Political Economy 1; the funds came from membership fees. The prize was awarded annually from 1935 to 1965; ironically the club ceased to function after the Department of Economics was set up in 1964-65. One function which the club served was that of drawing together the best students from all faculties and schools who took Political Economy.

Harvey was succeeded by Dr. Jensen, a Danish agricultural economist who remained for two years. Poole and Craig filled the gap as graduate assistants in 1934-35 and 1935-36, and did considerable teaching. Alleley substituted for Elliott when he was on leave in 1937-38; he had the distinction of serving at all the four western universities, Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan, ultimately having a long career at Saskatchewan.

Andrew Stewart became Lecturer in Agricultural Economics in the department in 1936 and proceeded to develop this area vigorously. He had emigrated from Scotland in the 1920's and had farmed in Manitoba. He obtained two degrees at the University of Manitoba, specializing in Agricultural Economics. He did several land use and land classification studies of the drought area of Alberta, going out into the field and working closely with agricultural officials of both the federal and provincial governments. He became an Associate Professor in 1945 and Head of the Department in 1946 when Elliott left for Toronto.

Winspear says that he had a very realistic and “pragmatic approach to his profession”, and that he “succeeded in reconciling common sense with economic theory”.²⁰ He was more than ready for the administrative tasks ahead.

6. *Honors and Graduate Students*

There was a growing number of honors and graduate students during the period. The first honors student to graduate in this period was Lloyd George Reynolds who completed his B.A. with first-class honors in 1931. He obtained an M.A. from McGill in 1933 and went on to a Ph.D. at Harvard in 1936. After teaching at Harvard and Johns Hopkins he took an appointment at Yale in 1945, becoming Sterling Professor there in 1951. He worked closely with James Tobin, the 1981 Nobel Prize Winner in Economics who was on the staff at Yale. In a recent article in *Science*, Paul Samuelson says that “in half a decade Lloyd Reynolds and James Tobin built up a team that put the Yale economics department in the first few of American departments”.²¹ The University of Alberta awarded Reynolds an honorary LL.D. degree in 1958 on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the university.

The next honors graduates were as follows with the year of graduation and present residence in parentheses:

1934	Harold Clay Frick (Victoria, B.C.) Alexander Cameron Grant (Paris, France)
1935	John Ronald Munro (Edmonton, Alberta) William John Sellhorn (Medicine Hat, Alberta)
1936	Winston Dyas Porter (Ottawa, Ontario) Allan Douglas McTavish (Edmonton, Alberta)
1937	Angus Sinclair Abell (Ottawa, Ontario)
1939	Victor John Macklin (Carp, Ontario)
1940	Mrs. Elizabeth Marie Hughes (nee Rosengren) (Willowdale, Ontario) Malcolm Charles Urquhart (Kingston, Ontario)
1942	William Bredo (Fountain Valley, California)
1943	Sophia Gogek (New York City)
1946	Roy Richard Reynolds (Mt. Pleasant, Michigan)

It is of interest to note that the last name on the list is a brother of Lloyd Reynolds who is 13 years younger. He obtained a Ph.D. at M.I.T. in 1951 and has been a Professor of Management at Central Michigan University since 1973. His research fields are in personnel administration, wages and benefits, and collective bargaining. The Ottawa residents have been federal civil servants for many years. Urquhart has served as Professor of Economics at Queen's University for a long time, and he was editor of the *Historical Statistics of Canada* published in 1965. Bredo

obtained a Ph.D. from Harvard in 1948 and has been associated with the Stanford Research Institute for many years, heading up international development groups. Two of the honors graduates of the whole period have passed away, namely, Robert Scott Ellis (1943) and Leslie Edward Drayton (1944). Mrs. Hughes was on the staff of the Department of Political Economy of the University of Toronto for some time.

The M.A. graduates were as follows with the year of graduation and present address in parentheses:

1932	George Vickers Haythorne (Ottawa, Ontario)
1934	William Harold Poole (Kingston, Ontario)
1937	John Proskie (Ottawa, Ontario)
	Wesley Gordon Smith (Taber, Alberta)
1940	Blanchard Keith Acton (Vancouver, B.C.)
	William Strojich (Edmonton, Alberta)
	Gordon Lloyd Burton (Claresholm, Alberta)
1941	James Reginald Bowring (Ames, Iowa)
1944	Algie Robert Brown (Edmonton, Alberta)
1946	Eric John Hanson (Edmonton, Alberta)

George Haythorne was a federal deputy minister of labor for some time. Two of the M.A. graduates of the period have passed away, namely, Maxwell Collins Crosbie (1936) and William George Montgomery (1945). Eric Hanson was appointed a Sessional Instructor 1946-47 to teach massive classes in which war veterans predominated. At the time of his appointment he was on the teaching staff of the Edmonton Public School Board, and he had taught in a number of schools in the province since 1932. He came from Sweden with his family to a farm in Alberta in 1925 as a 13-year old. Algie Brown was a teacher in Edmonton for many years.

Maxwell Douglas Stewart was a student who completed a combined B.A., B. Com. program in 1942. He was the first student to complete this program. He has had a long career working for the Government of Canada, various universities, and in businesses. He was a professor in the Department of Economics at the University of Alberta from 1965 to 1974. He is currently Dean of Business Economics at Wilfrid Laurier University in Waterloo, Ontario.

7. Developments in Schools and Faculties Serviced by the Department

There was a major change in the Department of Accounting with the appointment of Francis George Winspear, C.A., as Lecturer in early 1930, during the first year of the period under discussion. The overtown lecturer had failed to meet his classes for several weeks and on February 9

Winspear took over the lectures.²² He was a young man of 26 who had just set up his accounting practice in Edmonton, and he gave strong leadership to the Department of Accounting from the first day. He was to have a distinguished career as an accountant and businessman and donor to the University of Alberta which has continued until today.

He rose through the ranks at the university to Professor in the early 1940's. Together with one of his ablest students, Robert Winslow Hamilton, he built up an accounting firm which became a leader in Western Canada. Hamilton assisted him for a number of years in teaching accounting, but ultimately put most of his time in the accounting firm. In 1945-46, John Douglas Campbell, a chartered accountant with two Commerce degrees from Queen's University, was brought in with the rank of Associate Professor of Accounting. The enrolment in the School of Commerce grew at a higher rate than that of the university during the 1930's and early 1940's. The enrolments in pre-law, engineering, agriculture, and household economics also grew substantially, augmenting classes in Political Economy courses.

8. Concluding Comments

During this period there was no expansion of staff members, and despite adversities, the department was strengthened by a consolidation of course offerings and the graduation of a growing number of able students. The honors students were admitted readily to graduate studies by the best American universities and other Canadian universities. The department provided a solid program which enabled them to finish their graduate studies successfully and with dispatch. The offerings to students in the whole university who enrolled in the courses of the department were improved and updated continuously.



The Stewart-Mayo Years, 1946-47 to 1956-57

1. Introduction

Andrew Stewart became professor and head of the department in 1946, dean of business affairs of the university in 1948, director of the School of Commerce in 1949, and president of the university in 1950. In the latter position, of course, he continued to have an eye on the Department of Political Economy at close range. Henry Bertram Mayo became the first political scientist to be appointed in the department in 1947. He was a Rhodes Scholar from Newfoundland and had degrees from Oxford; he obtained a D. Phil. from that university in 1948. He had been in the air force during the war, and had a good deal of academic experience. He became a full professor and acting head of the Department of Political Economy in 1951. He resigned in 1956-57. It appears appropriate to call the period the Stewart-Mayo years. Eric Hanson was appointed administrative officer of the department in 1952 and became head in 1957.

In 1953 William Clare Wonders was appointed Assistant Professor of Geography in the Department of Political Economy. In 1957 Geography was split off to become a new department with Dr. Wonders as Professor and Head. In 1948 George Moore Self, an historian, was appointed to give the introductory course in political economy each year at the Calgary campus of the university, and thus he was a joint appointment of the Departments of History and Political Economy. This situation continued until 1957 when Frank Robert Anton was appointed full-time Assistant Professor of Political Economy in Calgary.

In 1946-47, the first year of the Stewart-Mayo period, the Department of Political Economy had four staff members, all of whom were economists. In 1956-57, the last year of the period, there were ten

full-time members in the department on the Edmonton campus; of these five were economists, three political scientists, and two geographers. In addition there was one-half economist in Calgary for a total of 10 1/2 full-time members in the department.

2. The Alberta Economy

It appears desirable in the interest of brevity to discuss the Alberta economy by reference to the 18 years 1946 to 1963, including the Stewart-Mayo and Hanson-Davy periods. There was a reversal of fortunes in Alberta with the discovery of oil at Leduc, a short distance south of Edmonton.

The population of Alberta declined in 1946 and then began a long period of growth which has continued to the present. In the 18 years from 1946 to 1963 inclusive the average annual rate of increase was 3.1 percent. The personal income increased strongly from 1946 to 1963, although there were some small annual declines as agricultural instability asserted itself until the 1960's. The last decline in personal income per capita occurred in 1961; this was the last decline in Alberta, and it was a very small 0.1 percent. For the whole 18 years, from 1946 to 1963 inclusive, the personal income per capita of Alberta averaged 3 percent above that of Canada. The impact of the oil industry was not spectacular during these years; the industry injected a substantial degree of stability into the Alberta economy.

The economy became increasingly less agricultural and more urbanized. The agricultural labour force declined from 49 percent of the labour force in 1941 to 33 percent in 1951 and to 21 percent in 1961. The two metropolitan areas of Edmonton and Calgary accounted for 23 percent of the total population in the province in 1941; there was an expansion to 35 percent in 1951 and to 48 percent in 1961. These changes had a great impact upon the nature and functions of the university.

The provincial government operational grant to the university peaked at \$1,700,000 in 1951-52 after climbing from \$826,000 in 1946-47 under very inflationary conditions in the economy. At the same time the total full-time enrolment of the university declined four years in a row from a peak in 1947-48 to a low in 1951-52 (see Table 3). The grant was frozen at \$1,700,000 for the four years 1951-52 to 1954-55. There were modest enrolment increases from 1952-53 to 1956-57, and the government increased the grant to \$1,860,000 in 1955-56 and to \$2,167,000 in 1956-57. Not much expansion could be planned within the framework of these increases.

The increases in the provincial grant were modest until 1959-60 when it equalled \$3,947,000. There were substantial increases to \$6,000,000 in 1960-61 and to \$8,000,000 in 1961-62. The total in 1963-64 was

\$10,950,000 and in 1964-65 it was \$15,140,000. There were also substantial increases in capital funds for new buildings and equipment to meet the explosive rates of increase in enrolments of the late 1950's and the 1960's. The build-up of facilities and staff for the Calgary campus was particularly rapid, and generated great pressures within the university.

3. Student Enrolment Growth

The 112 percent increase of the enrolment of the whole university including Calgary in 1945-46 swamped practically all the departments, including the Department of Political Economy. There was a 25.1 percent increase for the university in 1946-47, and a further 11.9 percent rise in 1947-48 when the enrolment peaked with 4,554 on the Edmonton campus and 181 at Calgary for a total of 4,735 (see Table 3). Introductory course sizes grew to proportions measured in hundreds, and even in senior courses like Money and Banking in the Department of Political Economy the numbers were massive.

Enrolments decreased in the four years 1948-49 to 1951-52 to a low of 3,224 in the latter year. Class sizes remained large for some years relative to the pre-war situation. From 1951-52 to 1956-57 the total for the whole university, including Calgary, grew from 3,224 to 4,488, an increase of 39 percent.

In the seven years from 1956-57 to 1963-64 the enrolment of the whole university increased from 4,488 to 10,191, an accelerating rate of growth of 127 percent. There was an increase of 15.6 percent in 1964-65, the last year in which Calgary was included in the University of Alberta. In that year the rate of increase on the Edmonton campus was 13.6 percent and on the Calgary campus it was 23.3 percent.

Table 3 sets out the enrolment data for both the Edmonton and Calgary campuses for the entire period from 1945-46 to 1964-65 during which Calgary was included in the University of Alberta. Excluding the large increase of 1945-46, the average annual rate of increase for the 19 years from 1946-47 to 1964-65 was 6.1 percent on the Edmonton campus, 17.0 percent on the Calgary campus, and 7.2 percent for the whole university. There are no data for class enrolments in the Department of Political Economy before 1962-63, but the numbers increased substantially, leading to a rapid growth in the number of academic staff members appointed after 1956-57.

4. Curriculum

The academic year 1953-54 may be taken as being representative of the years from 1946-47 to 1956-57. There were four economists, Associate Professor Eric Hanson who was the administrative officer of the

Table 3.

TOTAL FULL-TIME ENROLMENT IN THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA
IN EDMONTON AND CALGARY
1945-46 TO 1964-65

		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Line No.	ACADEMIC YEARS	EDMONTON		CALGARY		TOTAL UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA	
		NUMBER	ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES	NUMBER	ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES	NUMBER	ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES
		(a)		(b)			
1	1945-46	3229	102.2	155		3384	111.9
2	1946-47	4083	26.4	150	-3.2	4233	25.1
3	1947-48	4554	11.5	181	20.7	4735	11.9
4	1948-49	4242	-6.9	198	9.4	4440	-6.2
5	1949-50	3883	-8.5	230	16.2	4113	-7.4
6	1950-51	3339	-14.0	226	-1.7	3565	-13.3
7	1951-52	3024	-9.4	200	-11.5	3224	-9.6
8	1952-53	3094	2.3	257	28.5	3351	3.9
9	1953-54	3322	7.4	260	1.2	3582	6.9
10	1954-55	3599	8.3	287	10.4	3886	8.5
11	1955-56	3824	6.3	330	15.0	4154	6.9
12	1956-57	4127	7.9	361	9.4	4488	8.0
13	1957-58	4624	12.0	419	16.1	5043	12.4
14	1958-59	5241	13.3	543	29.6	5784	14.7
15	1959-60	5703	8.8	684	26.0	6387	10.4
16	1960-61	6381	11.9	1072	56.7	7453	16.7
17	1961-62	7094	11.2	1466	36.8	8560	14.9
18	1962-63	7356	3.7	1719	17.3	9075	6.0
19	1963-64	8091	10.0	2100	22.2	10191	12.3
20	1964-65	9195	13.6	2589	23.3	11784	15.6
<u>AVERAGE ANNUAL PERCENTAGE RATES OF GROWTH</u>							
21	1946-47 TO 1964-65, 19 years		6.1		17.0		7.2

(a) Winter session full-time enrolment of students with data from University of Alberta, Office of the Registrar, Edmonton. The University of Calgary began operations in 1965-66 as a separate university.

department, Assistant Professors Walter Gainer and William Mackenzie, and Lecturer George MacDowell replacing Thomas Wise on leave. Assistant Professor George Self was a half-time economist at Calgary. There were two political scientists, Assistant Professor Grant Davy and Lecturer John Garner, replacing Professor Henry Mayo on leave. Finally, there was a newly-appointed geographer Assistant Professor William Wonders. Thus the total department had seven and a half full-time academics including Calgary. Henry Mayo was on leave in 1953-54; he had instructed in an introductory course in Economics and in the Labour course for some years.

The university calendar for 1953-54 shows the following courses in Political Economy (Economics), with course contents and descriptions abbreviated:

(a) ***Junior Courses Labelled Political Economy (Economics)***

- No. 1 *Principles of Economics*, 3 hours.
- No. 2 *Outline of Economics*, 3 hours.
Designed for students who may not take any senior Political Economy courses in the department.
- No. 7 *Elements of Political Economy*, 2 hours.
For students in the Faculty of Agriculture.

(b) ***Senior Courses Labelled Political Economy (Economics)***

- No. 51 *Principles of Economics*, 3 hours.
For students in the Faculty of Engineering.
- No. 61 *Canadian Economic and Constitutional Problems*, 3 hours.
Not open to students with Political Economy 1
Not offered in 1953-54.
- No. 64 *Trade and Transportation*, 3 hours.
Prerequisite: 1, 7, or 51.
- No. 65 *Labor Problems*, 3 hours.
Open to all senior students.
- No. 66 *Money and Banking*, 3 hours.
Prerequisite: 1, 7, or 51.
- No. 68 *Economics of Agriculture*, 3 hours.
Prerequisite: 1, 7, or 51.
- No. 69 *Corporation Finance and Risk*, 3 hours.
Prerequisite: 1, 7, or 51.
- No. 72 *Agricultural Marketing*, 2 hours.
Not offered in 1953-54.
- No. 75 *Farm Management*, 3 hours.
For students in the Faculty of Agriculture.

(c) ***Honors and Graduate Courses Labelled Political Economy (Economics)***

- No. 101 *History of Economic Theory*, 3 hours.
No. 102 *Modern Economic Theories*, 3 hours.
 Not offered in 1953-54.
No. 105 *A General Reading Course*, 3 hours.
 Required for all honors students.
Nos. 120-131 Special graduate and conference courses in (120) consumption, (121) rent, (122) risk, (123) marketing, (124) trade, (125) labor, (126) money, (127) public finance and taxation, (128) agricultural economics, (129) corporation finance, (130) transportation, (131) economic geography, which may be arranged in consultation with the department.

There were relatively few changes in the structure of the Economics curriculum. The introductory courses had larger enrolments than in the late 1930's and early 1940's. The textbook by Paul Samuelson became available in 1948 and it came into widespread use in the United States and Canada. It was used at the University of Alberta, but some other texts were also adopted. The number of new textbooks and reference books available in senior and graduate courses burgeoned during the period. The term "Economics" appears instead of "Political Economy" for the first time in the university calendar of 1954-55.

The following courses are shown in the calendar for 1953-54 for Political Science:

(a) ***Junior Courses Labelled Political Science***

- No. 3 *Introduction to Political Science*, 3 hours.

(b) ***Senior Courses Labelled Political Science***

- No. 55 *International Politics*, 3 hours.
No. 56 *Federal Government*, 3 hours.
No. 57 *Local Government*, 3 hours.
 Not offered in 1953-54.
No. 63 *Political Theory*, 3 hours.

(c) ***Honors and Graduate Courses Labelled Political Science***

- Nos. 132-33 Special graduate and conference courses in (132) political science, (133) political theory, which may be arranged in consultation with the department.

Here were the beginnings of the present Department of Political Science. The senior courses reflected the specialization of Henry Mayo in Political Theory and of Grant Davy in International Politics. Political Science No. 3 and No. 55 attracted large enrolments. The honors and graduate program expanded with the development of the undergraduate program.

The following courses are shown in the calendar of 1953-54 for Geography:

Geography Courses

No. 1 *Physical Geography* 3 hours lectures and 2 hours laboratory.

No. 50 *Human Geography*, 3 hours lectures.

These were the beginnings of the present Department of Geography. The senior course reflects the specialization and interest of Dr. William Wonders in Human Geography.

Arleigh Howard Laycock, a graduate of the Universities of Toronto and Minnesota, was appointed Lecturer in Geography in 1955. The Department of Geography was set up in 1957 after a four-year period of development within the Department of Political Economy. There were substantial enrolments in the Geography courses and the Department of Geography is currently large and well-developed.

5. Academic Staff

(a) Political Economy (Economics)

The academic staff members in Political Economy (Economics) in the department were as follows from 1946-47 to 1956-57:

- (1) Andrew Stewart, Professor and Head, 1946-47 to 1950-51, President of the University, 1950 to 1959.
- (2) Henry Weldon Hewetson, Assistant Professor, 1946-47 and 1947-48. On leave 1947-48, and resigned in that year.
- (3) Eric John Hanson, B.A. (Queen's), M.A. (Alberta), Ph.D. (Clark), Sessional Instructor, 1946-47, Lecturer, 1947-48 to 1949-50, on leave 1949-50, Assistant Professor 1950-51 to 1952-53, Associate Professor, 1953-54 to 1956-57, and Administrative Officer, 1952-53 to 1956-67.
- (4) Robert Whitla Ross, B. Com., M.A. (Alberta), Sessional Instructor, 1946-47.
- (5) Hubert William Harries, B.S.A. (Alberta), M.Sc. (Iowa State), Sessional Instructor, 1947-48 and 1948-49.
- (6) Thomas Frank Wise, B.A., M.A. (Cantab), Lecturer, 1948-49 to 1953-54. On leave 1953-54 and resigned as of 1954.
- (7) George Moore Self, B.A., M.A. (McGill), Ph.D. (Chicago), Assistant Professor of History and Political Economy at Calgary, 1948-49 to 1953-54, and Associate Professor, 1954-55 to 1956-57.
- (8) John Robert Stuart Jorgens, B.S.A. (Alberta), M.Sc. (Washington State), Assistant Professor of Agricultural Economics, 1949-50, and resigned as of 1950.
- (9) John Sawyer, B. Com., M.A. (Toronto), Lecturer in 1949-50 replacing Hanson.
- (10) Walter Dunham Gainer, B.S.A. (Alberta), M.Sc. (Iowa State), Assistant Professor, 1950-51 to 1954-55, Associate Professor, 1955-56 and 1956-57, and Administrative Officer, 1956-57 for Hanson on leave.

- (11) William Mackenzie, B.S.A. (Glasgow), B. Litt., (Oxford), M.Sc. (Cornell), Assistant Professor of Agricultural Economics, 1951-52 to 1954-55, Associate Professor, 1955-56 and 1956-57, on leave 1955-56.
- (12) John Alexander Boan, B.S.A. (Sask.), Part-Time Lecturer in Farm Management, 1951-52, and replaced Mackenzie in 1955-56.
- (13) Varge Gilchrist, B.S.A., M.A. (Alberta), Part-time Lecturer in Farm Management, 1951-52.
- (14) George Ferno MacDowell, B.A. (Dalhousie), M.A. (Clark), Lecturer, 1953-54 and 1954-55, Assistant Professor, 1955-56. Resigned as of 1956.
- (15) Maurice John Boote, B.A. (Wales), Assistant Professor, 1955-56 and 1956-57.
- (16) Milton Frank Bauer, B.A. (Western Ontario), M.A. (Toronto), Assistant Professor, 1956-57.
- (17) Frank Robert Anton, B.Sc. (London), M.A. (U.C.L.A.), Sessional Lecturer replacing Hanson on leave.

It can be seen that there were many changes during the eleven-year period. The enrolments in classes burgeoned during the late 1940's and there were practically no staff members with completed Ph.D.'s available for appointments in the department. Even at the end of the period most applicants were A.B.D.'s, that is, graduate students with doctoral studies completed all but dissertation.

Andrew Stewart left the headship of the department in 1950 to become president of the University of Alberta. In his history of the University of Alberta, Dean John MacDonald has the following comments:²³

“During his period on the staff of the University, he served on several important commissions where his experience and training, not to mention a marked aptitude for dealing with people, proved of much value to the government and other public bodies...In the University itself he had not only made his mark as an interesting and effective teacher but had played an important part in the administrative activities of the institution. For these reasons he was a very logical appointee to the vacant presidency, but he had another qualification: his age was just right.”

Henry Mayo, the political scientist, was senior man in the department, and he became Professor and Acting Head in 1951. Assistant Professor Hanson was the senior ranking economist in the department, and he became the administrative officer. He had leave without pay in 1949-50 to complete the course requirements for the Ph.D. at Clark University in Worcester, Massachusetts, and he completed a doctoral dissertation on the financial history of Alberta in 1952. He chose Clark University because it provided more financial assistance than others and the major professor was James Maxwell, a Nova Scotian who had spent some of his younger years

in Southern Alberta and who had written a book on Canadian intergovernmental finance published by the Harvard University Press.

In 1945 Professors Elliott and Stewart had negotiated a modest research grant from the Rockefeller Foundation of New York for the study of the changing structure of rural local government in Alberta. Both of them had made studies of the drought areas of Alberta and had noted the great difficulties of local governments in the province during the depression years. The provincial government had embarked upon a program of enlarging rural municipalities in 1942 which was to culminate with the establishment of multifunction rural counties in 1950. The grant was sufficient to pay two graduate assistants each summer for some years. Eric Hanson was an assistant in the summer of 1946, just prior to his appointment as sessional instructor, and he was later given responsibility, together with Henry Mayo, for the administration of the grant. He became committed in a major way to research in provincial-local government financial relations. He was promoted to the associate professor level in 1953, and continued to instruct the large engineering and money and banking classes in the early 1950's, but not being a natural theorist, he became an administrative economist. In 1956-57 he went on leave without pay to write a book on the Alberta economy during the first decade of the oil boom. His salary and research expenses were paid by Imperial Oil Limited, the company that discovered the Leduc oil field.

George Self, a graduate of McGill and Chicago universities, was appointed Assistant Professor of History and Political Economy at Calgary in 1948. He instructed in the introductory classes in Political Economy on a half-time basis, devoting the rest of his time to introductory and senior History courses. He became an Associate Professor in 1953 and was released from his duties in Political Economy with the appointment of a full-time man in Political Economy in Calgary in 1957.

Robert Ross, a sessional instructor in 1946-47, graduated with an M.A. degree, and took a position in Central Canada with the Dominion Tar and Chemical Company. He also obtained an M.B.A. degree from Harvard. Hubert Harries had degrees in agriculture and agricultural economics and served as sessional instructor in 1947-48 and 1948-49. He subsequently obtained an M.A. degree in Political Economy at the University of Toronto and a Ph.D. in Economics from Iowa State in 1954. He set up an economic consulting firm in Edmonton, and became the first Dean of Business Administration and Commerce at the University of Alberta in 1960. He was a Liberal M.P. for an Edmonton constituency for some years, and he is currently an economic consultant in the province. Thomas Wise was a graduate of Cambridge University who served as a Lecturer in Political Economy from 1948 to 1954; he resigned to take a position with the federal government. John Jorgens was Assistant Professor of

Agricultural Economics in 1949-50; he resigned to take a position in Toronto with Swift Canadian Limited. John Sawyer replaced Hanson on leave in 1949-50 and has subsequently had a long career at the University of Toronto in the Department of Political Economy.

Walter Gainer, like Harries and Jorgens, was a graduate of the Faculty of Agriculture at the University of Alberta. He obtained an M.Sc. degree in Economics from Iowa State during the late 1940's and then completed his course work for the Ph.D. at M.I.T. He returned to Alberta as an Assistant Professor of Political Economy in 1950 and instructed the introductory courses, corporation finance, and business administration for some years. It was suggested by a colleague at one time that he could become the next Director of the School of Commerce after Winspear and Stewart, but he preferred to be an economist in the Department of Political Economy. He is a solid economist who can see many alternative costs and benefits of a course of action in any given situation. He served as administrative officer in 1956-57 when Hanson was on leave.

William Mackenzie was an agricultural graduate from the University of Glasgow, and he had graduate degrees in agricultural economics from Oxford and Cornell universities. He was appointed Assistant Professor of Agricultural Economics in 1951, and he took hold of the development of courses and research programs in the field of agricultural economics. He was a worthy successor of Stewart for he was a very able economist and he had great enthusiasm for his subject. He was appointed to direct a research study of agriculture in Canada by the Gordon Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects, and was granted leave-without-pay in 1955-56 to work for the commission.

George MacDowell was a graduate of Dalhousie and Clark universities who was appointed to replace Tom Wise who was on leave in 1953-54. Wise resigned in 1954 and MacDowell remained in the department for another two years. He was a conscientious and effective teacher who resigned in 1956 to concentrate on completion of his doctoral degree. He took an appointment at Brandon College and remained there for many years as Professor and Head of Economics. He directed several able students to pursue graduate studies at the University of Alberta. He is currently living in retirement in Brandon, Manitoba.

Maurice Boote was a graduate of Wales and had pursued graduate studies at McGill University. He was appointed Assistant Professor in the department in 1955. Milton Bauer was appointed Assistant Professor in 1956, and Frank Anton was appointed full-time Assistant Professor of Political Economy in Calgary in 1957. In 1956-57 he had replaced Hanson in Edmonton who was on leave that year.

John Boan and Varge Gilchrist served as part-time lecturers of farm management in 1951-52 and John Boan replaced William Mackenzie in

1955-56 when he was on leave. They were employed by the federal government in the Department of Agriculture as agricultural economists.

Andrew Stewart had had a close liaison with both federal and provincial civil servants in agriculture. In 1947 the federal government had "surplus" space on the second floor of the Print Shop of the university. It was thought that it would be a good idea to put the Department of Political Economy in the same building as the federal government agricultural economists who were headed by Dr. Clarence Spence, a Ph.D. graduate of Cornell University. The Department of Political Economy had occupied a long and narrow office at the south end of the second floor of the Arts Building for many years, but with the rapid growth of the 1940's, there was a desperate need for space.

In time the department outgrew the space in the Print Shop, and there was a move to the North Laboratory, in 1960, and the Henry Marshall Tory Building in 1967 where the Departments of Economics and Political Science have three floors each. The Print Shop was not attractive and year by year it deteriorated. The move did bring the agricultural economists and the university economists together with mutual benefits to both.

One drawback, of course, was that contacts with staff members and students in other departments diminished. The offices of the President and of the Dean of Arts and Science were on the second floor of the Arts Building during the 1950's. Most of the classrooms used by the department were in the Arts Building and the Medical Building.

(b) *Political Science*

The academic staff members in Political Science in the department were as follows from 1946-47 to 1956-57:

- (1) Henry Bertram Mayo, B.A., M.A., D. Phil. (Oxford), Assistant Professor, 1947-48, Associate Professor, 1948-49 to 1950-51, Professor and Acting Head of department, 1951-52 to 1956-57, leaves in 1953-54 and 1955-56, and resigned as of 1957.
- (2) Grant Robert Davy, B.A. (Western Ontario), M.A. (Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy), Lecturer, 1951-52 and 1952-53, Assistant Professor, 1953-54 and 1954-55, and Associate Professor, 1955-56 and 1956-57.
- (3) John Garner, B.A., M.A. (Toronto), Lecturer replacing Mayo on leave in 1953-54.
- (4) Wilbur E. Grasham, B.Sc., M.A. (Toronto), Lecturer replacing Mayo on leave in 1955-56.
- (5) Bohdan Rostyslaw Bociurkiw, B.A., M.A. (Manitoba), Assistant Professor, 1956-57.

Henry Mayo was a stimulating and very able political theorist who was an effective instructor of students at all levels. He had a strong

background in Economics as well as Political Science and instructed in an introductory course in Economics, Labor Economics, and in Political Theory and Political Science courses. He organized a curriculum in Political Science, introducing honors and graduate courses and an honors program in the early 1950's. He wrote a book on democracy and Marxism which was published by the Oxford University Press in 1955; he had many other publications, including articles on Newfoundland and Alberta. He worked with Eric Hanson on the local government studies of the department. Mayo resigned in 1957, moving to Vancouver and then to the United States. He returned to Canada with an appointment at the University of Western Ontario in the early 1960's. From there he went to Carleton University in Ottawa as a Professor of Political Science and there he remained until his retirement. He is currently living in Ottawa in retirement and doing some consulting.

Grant Davy came as Lecturer in 1951 and rose rapidly in the ranks to Associate Professor in 1955. He had degrees from the University of Western Ontario and the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy which is associated with Harvard. His specialization was in International Politics, a course which he made popular at the University of Alberta. Davy was a brilliant young political scientist who was a natural teacher. When the department was divided in 1964, he became the first head of the Department of Political Science.

John Garner was a graduate of the University of Toronto who replaced Mayo when he was on leave in 1953-54; he is now with the federal government. Wilbur Grasham was a graduate of the University of Toronto who replaced Mayo on his 1955-56 leave; he has had a long career since in the Department of Political Economy at Toronto.

Bohdan Bociurkiw became the third political scientist in the department in 1956 with his appointment as Assistant Professor. He had two degrees from the University of Manitoba and specialized in East European studies. When he came he was working on a doctoral dissertation at the University of Chicago on the relationship of state and church in the Soviet Union, with emphasis on the Ukraine where he was born.

(c) *Geography*

The academic staff members in Geography in the department were as follows from 1953-54 to 1956-57:

- (1) William Clare Wonders, B.A. (Toronto), M.A. (Syracuse), Ph.D. (Toronto), Assistant Professor, 1953-54 and 1954-55, Associate Professor, 1955-56 and 1956-57.
- (2) Arleigh Howard Laycock, B.A. (Toronto), M.A. (Minnesota), Lecturer, 1955-56 and Assistant Professor, 1956-57.

William Wonders was a graduate of the Universities of Toronto and Syracuse and he provided firm leadership in establishing Geography at the

University of Alberta. He was a very competent instructor who built up the enrolment in his classes rapidly. He became Professor and Head of the new Geography department in 1957. Since then he has distinguished himself in many ways, including a number of publications. One of his specialties was Northern Lands, and he was recently awarded an honorary degree by the University of Uppsala in Sweden.

Arleigh Laycock was appointed Lecturer in Geography in 1955. He was a graduate of the universities of Toronto and Minnesota, and was working on his doctoral dissertation at Minnesota when he came to Alberta. He has risen to the rank of professor in the Department of Geography and he has done a great deal of research on water resource utilization.

6. *Honors and Graduate Students*

The honors graduates in Economics of the eleven-year period were as follows with the year of graduation and present residence indicated in parentheses:

1947	Marcel Joseph Aimé Lambert (Ottawa and Edmonton)
1948	Reinhard Frederking (Grass Valley, Cal.)
1949	Joseph Loomer (Ottawa)
	Vernon Millard (Calgary)
	Charles Alexander MacDonell (Grande Prairie)
	Ralph Maurice Rookwood (London, England)
1950	Harry Weitz (Ottawa)
1952	George David Quirin (Toronto)
	Carroll Jerome Wenaas (Ottawa)
1954	William Jerome D'Arcy (St. Louis, Missouri)
1956	Ronald Ian McKinnon (Stanford, Cal.)
	Hubert William Wyers (Address not known)

The first six graduated with B. Com. degrees with honors in Political Economy. Since 1950 all honors students in Political Economy (Economics) have graduated with B.A. degrees.

Lambert was a war veteran who had been taken prisoner by the Germans in the Dieppe raid of 1942. He returned to Alberta in 1945 and went to Oxford on a Rhodes Scholarship in 1947 and studied law. He became a lawyer in Alberta in 1951, and was elected as a Conservative M.P. for West Edmonton in 1957. He was Minister of Veterans' Affairs in the Diefenbaker cabinet and was the speaker of the House of Commons in 1962 and 1963. He has been re-elected in every election since 1957.

Millard took a position with the Alberta Energy Conservation Board and currently is the chairman of that board. Quirin has had a long career as a professor in the Department of Political Economy at the University of Toronto. McKinnon undertook graduate studies at the University of Minnesota and obtained a Ph.D. degree in Economics there in 1961 and

went on the staff of Stanford University in 1961; he is now well-known for his publications in the fields of money and international trade, and has been a professor of economics at Stanford for a long time.

Frederking and D'Arcy are businessmen in the United States. Loomer, Weitz, and Wenaas are employed by the government of Canada in Ottawa. MacDonell is a lawyer in Grande Prairie. We have no knowledge of what the others are doing.

The M.A. graduates in Economics were as follows with the year of graduation and present address in parentheses:

1947	Orville Kirk (Calgary)
	Robert Whitla Ross (Ottawa)
1951	Bruce Allen Powe (Toronto)
1952	Varge Gilchrist (Ottawa)
1954	Paul Haljan (Edmonton)
	Marian Krzyzaniak (Houston, Texas)
1956	Daniel Howard Minchin (Edmonton)
1957	Raymond Ariz Nimeh (Address not known)
	Ronald Stuart Rust (Ottawa)

Two of the M.A. graduates of the period have passed away, namely, Mrs. Rose Priscilla Madsen (1949) and Ian McDonald Nicoll (1950). Kirk has been an educator in Calgary for a number of years, and Ross and Powe have been employed by major companies for a number of years in Ottawa and Toronto respectively. Gilchrist and Rust have been with the federal government in Ottawa for a number of years. Haljan is a lawyer in Edmonton and Minchin was employed by Northwestern Utilities in Edmonton for many years. Krzyzaniak has been a Professor of Economics at Rice University for many years; he has numerous publications in public finance. Nimeh went to Berkeley in California to do graduate work and has not been heard from for years.

The first honors student in Political Science to graduate was Grace Lillian Powell (1957). She obtained an M.Sc. degree in Geography in 1961, and she is currently living in Cupertino, California.

The following students obtained M.A. degrees with specialization in Political Science during the period:

1950	Zdenek Pech (Vancouver, B.C.)
1951	Hugh Joseph Whalen (St. John's)
	Donald Victor Smiley (Toronto)
1952	George Kenneth Wright (Toronto)

Jacob Gunther was a graduate of the University of Freiberg who obtained an M.A. degree in 1951; he has passed away. Pech was a Czech who became a Professor of History at the University of British Columbia and he has anglicized his first name to Stanley. Whalen was on the staff

of the University of New Brunswick and Toronto and is currently at Memorial University in St. John's, Newfoundland.

Donald Smiley has had a long academic career, beginning at Mount Royal College in Calgary and including a number of years at the University of British Columbia, the University of Toronto, and York University in Toronto. He has published many books and articles, including a number on the Canadian federation which have made him a leading constitutional specialist. Currently he is at York University.

The second graduate in the combined B.A., B. Com. program was Donald Eugene Armstrong who graduated in 1950. He was director of Business Administration at McGill for a number of years, and he is still at McGill as a professor of management. The third and last graduate of this combined program was James Sherbaniuk who completed it in 1956. He served in the department as sessional lecturer for two years, and he is an economic consultant in Vancouver.

There were no honors and graduate students in Geography ready for graduation during this period. *7. Developments in Schools and Faculties Serviced by the Department*

The School of Commerce searched for a satisfactory director after Winspear and Stewart, but without success from 1950 to 1957. Professors Campbell and Goodale took charge of the Accounting courses; they were conscientious and capable instructors. The enrolment in the School grew substantially, augmenting the enrolments in the Political Economy courses. The growing enrolments in Arts and Science, Engineering, Agriculture, and other faculties also kept the Political Economy classes large.

8. Concluding Comments

During the eleven-year period from 1946-47 to 1956-57 the department expanded its offerings in Political Science and Geography substantially. The enrolment in the Political Economy (Economics), Political Science, and Geography courses expanded to levels well above the pre-war years. There was a half-time appointment at Calgary, thus beginning instruction in that centre. The growth of honors and graduate student enrolment was relatively small, but a number of good students graduated and distinguished themselves in the world.



The Hanson-Davy Years, 1957-58 to 1963-64

1. Introduction

During the seven-year period from 1957-58 to 1963-64, Eric Hanson was professor and head of the department. After Henry Mayo resigned, Grant Davy became the senior political scientist and took a strong hand in building up the political science program and staff. It seems appropriate to call these seven years the Hanson-Davy period. William Wonders became professor and head of Geography, and he remained as head for some years well into the 1960's, but has remained in the department as a professor until today. Frank Anton was appointed on a full-time basis in Calgary in 1957.

It was a period of rapid enrolment growth. From 1956-57 to 1963-64 the enrolment of the university, including Calgary, increased by 127 percent, compared to 9 percent for the previous seven-year period from 1949-50 to 1956-57. Table 3 sets out the annual data. The previous section dealt with trends in the Alberta economy and university enrolments for the period.

The provincial government operational grant rose from \$2,167,000 in 1956-57 to \$10,950,000 in 1963-64, an increase of 405 percent. For the previous seven-year period from 1949-50 to 1956-57 the rate of increase was only 67 percent, up from \$1,300,000 in 1949-50. In addition, there were large increases in capital appropriations for buildings and equipment.

From 1956-57 to 1963-64 the number of economists on the academic staff of the department increased from five to fifteen in Edmonton and from one-half to three in Calgary. The number of political scientists grew from three to eight in Edmonton and from nil to four in Calgary. Thus the number of all academic staff members increased from 8 1/2 to 30 in

1963-64. This was very rapid growth, reflecting the acceleration in the increase of student enrolments on both campuses. There was a total of 23 staff members in Edmonton and seven in Calgary.

2. Curriculum

The courses offered by the Department of Political Economy in 1963-64 are set out in detail in Appendix Schedule A.

An examination of Schedule A in the Appendix shows that most courses were still full-year courses. In the 1960's the university adopted a half-course (one-term) system which has continued until the present time; the one-term courses permit much more curriculum flexibility than the full-year courses. One effect has been a proliferation of courses (see Appendix Schedule B, Curriculum of the Department of Economics, 1981-82). A new numbering system for courses was also in evidence in 1963-64.

In Economics by 1963-64 the special introductory course for agricultural students had been eliminated and these students took Economics 200 with students from all the other faculties.

The terms "micro-economics" and "macro-economics" appeared during this period. There were courses in "comparative economic systems" instead of the old "economic programs" which appeared in the curricula of the 1920's and 1930's. Courses in economic development and in the economics of underdeveloped countries were established. Last, but not least, courses in mathematical economics and econometrics became embedded firmly in the department. This meant an increasing emphasis upon mathematics in the academic preparation of economists.

The courses in Calgary in Economics were full-year ones and identical in number of hours and course description with those for Edmonton. There were not yet many courses because the economics section in Calgary was not fully developed in 1963-64.

There was a great expansion in the number of courses available in Political Science in Edmonton during the seven-year period as can be seen in Appendix Schedule A. The list reflects to a large extent the specializations and interests of the academic staff, old and new.

The political science section in Calgary was far from fully-developed and thus there were far fewer courses in Calgary. The courses listed in Appendix Schedule A were full-year ones and they were identical with those in Edmonton as to number of hours and course description.

3. Academic Staff

(a) Economics

The academic staff members in Economics in the department in Edmonton were as follows from 1957-58 to 1963-64:

- (1) Eric John Hanson, Professor and Head, 1957-58 to 1963-64, on leave second term 1961-62.
- (2) Walter Dunham Gainer, Associate Professor, 1957-58 to 1959-60, Professor 1961-62 to 1963-64, on leave 1958-59, Ph.D. from M.I.T. in 1960, acting head second term 1961-62.
- (3) William Mackenzie, Associate Professor, 1957-58 to 1962-63, on leave 1958-59, D.Phil from Oxford in 1959, resigned 1962.
- (4) Maurice John Boote, Assistant Professor, 1957-58 and 1959-60, Associate Professor, 1960-61 to 1963-64, resigned as of 1964.
- (5) Milton Frank Bauer, Assistant Professor, 1957-58 to 1963-64.
- (6) James Alexander Sherbaniuk, B.A., B. Com. (Alberta), M.A., (Clark), Sessional Instructor, 1957-58 and 1958-59.
- (7) Gordon Kenneth Goundrey, B.A. (U.B.C.), M.A. (Toronto), Assistant Professor, 1958-59 and 1959-60, Associate Professor, 1960-61 to 1963-64, on leave 1960-61 and 1963-64.
- (8) Thomas Lawrence Powrie, B.S.A., M.A. (Sask.), B. Phil. (Oxford), Assistant Professor, 1959-60 to 1963-64.
- (9) Robert Wright, B. Com., M.A. (Alberta), Sessional Instructor, 1959-60.
- (10) David Monk Winch, B.Sc., D.Sc. (London), Assistant Professor, 1960-61 and 1961-62, Associate Professor, 1962-63 and 1963-64.
- (11) Ivo Moravcik, B.A. (Ohio), M.A., Ph.D. (Indiana), Assistant Professor, 1960-61 and 1961-62, Associate Professor, 1962-63 and 1963-64.
- (12) Clifford Glyn Williams, B.A. (Wales), M.A. (Manchester), Ph.D. (Virginia), Assistant Professor, 1961-62 to 1963-64, resigned as of 1964.
- (13) Balder Von Hohenbalken, Diplom. Kaufman (Munich), Dr. Rer. Pol. (Vienna), Assistant Professor, 1961-62 to 1963-64, resigned as of 1964.
- (14) Eric R. Berg, B.A., M.A. (Texas), M.S., Ph.D. (Illinois), Assistant Professor, 1962-63, and Associate Professor, 1963-64.
- (15) Charles Hedges, B.A. (University of California at Berkeley), Assistant Professor, 1962-63 and 1963-64.
- (16) John Jerome Delehanty, B.S. (Minnesota), Assistant Professor, 1962-63 and 1963-64.
- (17) Zbigniew Andrzej Konczacki, B.Sc. (London), B. Econ., (Natal), Associate Professor, 1963-64.
- (18) Wahidul Haque, M.A. (Dacca), M.S. (Stanford), Assistant Professor, 1963-64.
- (19) Russell A.J. Pendergast, B.A., M.A. (Toronto), Ph.D. (Ottawa), Lecturer, 1963-64.

It can be seen that there was a great expansion of academic staff in Economics in Edmonton during the seven years. In 1963-64 there were 15 tenured positions and a sessional lecturer, the Reverend Russell Pendergast. Among applicants for positions, there were more candidates with completed Ph.D.'s. Of the ones appointed during the period Winch, Moravcik, Williams, Von Hohenbalken, and Berg had doctoral degrees. The sessional lecturer, Pendergast, had a Ph.D. from Ottawa.

Hanson was on leave for the second term of 1961-62 to serve as Visiting N.A.T.O. Professor for Canada in 1962 at the Norwegian School of Economics and Commerce in Bergen, Norway. He published several books and monographs on Alberta and federal-provincial fiscal relations during the period. He completed a study of the public finances of health services in Canada for the Royal Commission on Health Services, chaired by Chief Justice Emmett Hall of Saskatchewan. In 1964 he became Associate Dean of Graduate Studies on a half-time basis, dividing his time between the new Department of Economics and the office of the Faculty of Graduate Studies. He resigned as Associate Dean in 1967 and went to the Department of Economics on a full-time basis to teach and do further research. In the late 1960's and 1970's his consulting activities became so time-consuming that he took early retirement from the university in 1974. It was to his economic advantage to do so. One of his clients during this time was the Ontario Energy Board, and another was the Alberta Teachers' Association. He is now living in retirement in Edmonton and does some consulting and research.

Walter Gainer went on leave in Toronto in 1958-59; he completed his Ph.D. from M.I.T. in 1960 and was promoted to the rank of Professor in 1961. He served as Acting Head of the department when Hanson was on his half-year leave in 1962. He served as a commissioner of the Royal Commission on the Great Slave Lake Railroad, completing a report in 1960. He became the first Head of the new Department of Economics in 1964 and remained in this position until 1969 after which he stayed in the department as a professor. He has published many articles and studies of the public finances of under-developed countries for the Commonwealth Secretariat in London and of public financial aspects of the petroleum resources in Canada. He was acting Associate Dean of Arts for some years and is currently Associate Dean of Graduate Studies as well as a professor teaching and doing research in the Department of Economics; he has undertaken a number of assignments abroad with various international development agencies.

William Mackenzie (b.1926-d.1976) went on leave to Oxford in 1958-59 and obtained a doctorate there in 1959, and resigned in 1962 to take a position at McMaster University. He taught there for a number of years. He passed away tragically in Nairobi in Kenya in May, 1976, as the result of a traffic accident. He was there on a CIDA project. His widow, the former Margaret Sullivan of Edmonton and honors graduate in the University of Alberta Department of Modern Languages, lives in the Hamilton area. McMaster University has set up a William Mackenzie Memorial Fund, establishing an annual essay prize.

Maurice Boote was a capable and conscientious instructor who resigned in 1964 to head a Department of Economics in the newly-established Trent

University at Peterborough in Ontario. He is still there involved in administration, teaching, and research.

Milton Bauer (b.1926-d.1980) instructed in the course for engineering students and in the money and banking courses for many years. He obtained a Ph.D. from Chicago during the 1960's, and he served as acting head of the Department of Economics in one year when Gainer was on leave. He served the department on many committees. His sudden death on October 12, 1980 was a shock to all concerned. His widow, Murina, lives in Edmonton. The Milton F. Bauer Memorial Scholarship Fund was established by the department to commemorate him.

Gordon Goundrey was a lively and capable economist who specialized in economic development and worked for the United Nations and the Commonwealth Secretariat. He had a leave in 1960-61 to go on an assignment to Ceylon and another in 1963-64 for a mission in Africa. He resigned in the 1960's to go to New York on a U.N. assignment. Currently he is an advisor on Africa to the Secretary-General of the U.N. in New York. He has had a number of different international assignments, and he was head of the Department of Economics at Memorial University for a few years in the 1970's.

Thomas Powrie was an economist from Saskatchewan with specialization in international trade. He took his graduate work at Oxford in England and obtained a doctoral degree from there in the 1960's. In the international trade theory jargon, he is known for the "Powrie Paradox". He has remained in the department and served as the second head of Economics from 1969 to 1972. Since that time he has been a professor in the department teaching in the principles and international trade courses, as well as doing economic research and assisting in administration. One year he had a leave to work in Montreal with the Private Planning Association of Canada.

David Winch was an economic theorist with a doctoral degree from the London School of Economics. He published a book on highway economics and resigned in the 1960's to take a position at McMaster University. He has published many articles and books since, and he was Chairman of the Department of Economics at McMaster for two three-year terms from 1971 to 1977.

Ivo Moraveik was born in Czechoslovakia and moved to the United States in the late 1940's. He obtained degrees from Ohio State and Indiana State universities, and had a doctorate from Indiana. He was a specialist with an intimate knowledge of the Soviet and Eastern European economic systems. He developed the courses in the department on comparative economic systems and the Soviet economy, and he was instrumental in persuading Dr. Benedikt Korda to join the department after the latter left Czechoslovakia in 1968.

Eric Berg (b.1921-d.1969) was a Texan who succeeded William Mackenzie as an agricultural economist. He had degrees from Texas and Illinois, including a Ph.D. from the University of Illinois. He passed away suddenly in 1969. Glyn Williams was a specialist in Labor Economics who remained in the department for three years; he resigned as of 1964. Zbigniew Konczacki was born in Poland and had served in the Polish armed forces during World War II and had spent a number of years in the South African universities. He was a specialist in African economic development, and he resigned in 1965 to take a position at Dalhousie University where his wife also obtained an academic appointment. They are still at Dalhousie. Charles Hedges was a graduate of the University of California at Berkeley and a specialist in public finance; he resigned in 1964. Wahidul Haque was a mathematical economist from East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) who remained at Alberta until the middle 1960's; he obtained an appointment at the University of Toronto.

Balder Von Hohenbalken was born in Austria and went to the United States to work with Gerhard Tintner in the late 1950's. He was an econometrician and mathematical economist who was very versatile with algorithms. He resigned in 1964 and then came back in 1966 and has remained to teach and do research in mathematical aspects of economics.

John Delehanty was a young micro-economic theorist with a degree and doctoral course work completed at the University of Minnesota. Since he was appointed in 1962 as an Assistant Professor he has instructed in the introductory and economic theory courses, and has served on a variety of departmental and faculty committees. Since his appointment as sessional lecturer in 1963, Russell Pendergast has made a name for himself in the department as an excellent undergraduate instructor and in the field of Canadian economic development.

James Sherbaniuk served as sessional instructor in 1957-58 and 1958-59, and subsequently went to Simon Fraser University and did consulting in Vancouver.

Robert Wright was a sessional instructor in 1959-60 who went to England to do graduate work in Economics. He obtained a Ph.D. from Manchester and was appointed Assistant Professor of Economics at Calgary in 1962.

The academic staff members in Economics in the department in Calgary were as follows from 1957-58 to 1963-64:

- (1) Frank Robert Anton, Assistant Professor, 1957-58 to 1960-61, Associate Professor, 1961-62 to 1963-64, on leave 1963-64.
- (2) Alan Ralph Plotnick, B.A. (Temple), M.A., Ph.D. (Penn.), Assistant Professor, 1961-62 to 1963-64, resigned 1964.
- (3) Robert W. Wright, B. Com., M.A. (Alberta), Ph.D. (Manchester), Assistant Professor, 1962-63 and 1963-64.

Frank Anton was a graduate of the London School of Economics and he took charge of Economics instruction at the Calgary branch in 1957. He has remained there until the present time, and is currently teaching and doing research in what became the University of Calgary in 1965. His special field is Labor Economics and he has published many books and articles in this field.

Alan Plotnick was Assistant Professor at Calgary from 1961 until his resignation in 1964. He had a Ph.D. from Pennsylvania and was a prolific writer of semi-popular articles on multinational corporations and the petroleum industry. Robert Wright was appointed in 1962 and has remained at Calgary since that year. He has published a number of studies and articles on the Alberta economy, including an input-output study.

The academic staff members in Political Science in the department in Edmonton were as follows from 1957-58 to 1963-64:

- (1) Grant Robert Davy, Associate Professor, 1957-58 to 1960-61, Professor, 1961-62 to 1963-64, Ph.D. from Harvard Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy in 1962, on leave 1961-62.
- (2) J. King Gordon, B.Th., B.A. (Man.), M.A. (Oxford), Professor, 1962-63 and 1963-64.
- (3) Bohdan R. Bociurkiw, Assistant Professor, 1957-58 to 1960-61, Associate Professor, 1961-62 to 1963-64.
- (4) William Foster Dawson, B.A. (Toronto), M.A. (Queen's), Lecturer, 1957-58, Assistant Professor, 1958-59 to 1963-64, on leave, 1963-64.
- (5) Richard E. Baird, B.A. (Augustana), M.A., Ph.D. (Illinois), Assistant Professor, 1960-61 to 1963-64.
- (6) Thomas Carey Pocklington, B.A. (Toronto), Ph.D. (Indiana), Assistant Professor, 1961-62 to 1963-64.
- (7) Neville O. Linton, B. Com. (McGill), M.A. (Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy of Harvard), Assistant Professor, 1962-63 and 1963-64.
- (8) Saleem M.M. Qureshi, M.A. (Agra), LL.B. (Lucknow), Ph.D. (Pennsylvania), Assistant Professor, 1963-64.

Grant Davy went on leave in 1961-62 and obtained a Ph.D. degree from the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy of Harvard in 1962. He was promoted to Professor in 1961, and he became the first head of the new Department of Political Science in 1964. He went to McMaster University in 1965 as head of the new Political Science department there. After one year he returned to Alberta where he remained as a professor, teaching and doing research until 1979. He took an early retirement and is now living in Guelph, Ontario.

King Gordon had been employed at the United Nations in New York for a number of years, representing Canada. He was a knowledgeable

scholar of international affairs, and he was appointed Professor of Political Science at Edmonton in 1962. He remained with the Department of Political Science until 1968 when he resigned to take a position with the University of Ottawa. He has been associated with international development agencies for a number of years.

Bohdan Bociurkiw remained in the Department of Political Science until 1967 when he resigned and took a position at Carleton University in Ottawa. He is still teaching and doing research on Eastern European affairs there. William Dawson, a specialist like his father in the Government of Canada, has published a number of articles and books on the Government of Canada and related topics. He resigned in 1966 to take a position at the University of Western Ontario where his wife also was given an academic appointment. He is still at this university teaching and doing research.

Richard Baird was appointed in 1960. He had a Ph.D. from Illinois and had specialized in behavioral politics. He proved to be an effective and interesting instructor, and he has remained with the Department of Political Science throughout. Thomas Pocklington was appointed in 1961 to teach political philosophy, and he has a degree from the University of Toronto and a Ph.D. from Indiana. He has made a name for himself as an excellent lecturer; he has served as acting chairman for a year. He is still with the department as a professor. Saleem Qureshi was appointed in 1963 to instruct in public administration and Asian politics. He has served as an associate dean of arts since 1980, and continues to be a professor in the department.

Neville Linton was appointed Assistant Professor in 1962; he had specialized in the politics of underdeveloped countries. He was a graduate of McGill University and had completed the Ph.D. course work at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy where he had met Professor Davy. He resigned in 1964 and took various assignments in the next few years.

The academic staff members in Political Science in the department in Calgary were as follows from 1957-58 to 1963-64:

- (1) Malcolm G. Taylor, B.A., M.A., Ph.D. (California at Berkeley), Professor and Principal of Calgary Branch, 1959-60 to 1963-64, resigned as of 1964.
- (2) Edgar Burke Inlow, A.B. (Washington State), M.A., (California at Berkeley), Ph.D. (Johns Hopkins), Associate Professor, 1961-62 to 1963-64, Head in Calgary 1963-64.
- (3) Frederick C. Engelmann, A.B., A.M. (U.C.L.A.), M.A., Ph.D. (Yale), Associate Professor, 1962-63 to 1963-64.
- (4) Donald R. Gordon, B.A. (Queen's), M.A. (Toronto), Assistant Professor, 1963-64.

Malcolm Taylor was appointed Principal of the Calgary Branch in 1959. He had been on the staff of the University of Toronto in the Department of Political Economy. He had specialized in public administration and had undergraduate and graduate degrees from the University of California at Berkeley. He worked hard at establishing the rapidly-growing Calgary campus in the province. He resigned as of 1964 to take a position as President of the University of Victoria, B.C.

Burke Inlow was a political scientist with degrees from Washington State and the University of California. He was appointed associate professor of Political Science in 1961, and head of political economy at Calgary in 1963. He has been a professor at Calgary since that time, doing teaching and research.

Frederick Engelmann was appointed associate professor of Political Science in Calgary in 1962. He was born in Austria and had degrees from U.C.L.A. and a doctorate from Yale University. He was appointed and transferred to the Edmonton campus in 1966 where he is now a professor of Political Science. He has published many books and articles on Western European politics and also Canadian politics and was appointed chairman of the department in Edmonton as of July 1, 1982.

Donald Gordon had degrees in Political Science from Queen's University and the University of Toronto. He was appointed assistant professor at Calgary in 1963 and wrote many articles as a journalist and broadcaster.

4. Honors and Graduate Students

The honors students in Economics of the ten-year period from 1957 to 1967 who graduated were as follows with the year of graduation and present residence indicated in parentheses:

1958	Glen Gleb Alexandrin (Haverton, Pa.) Ian Cameron Kennedy (Toronto)
1959	Louis Parai (Ottawa)
1961	Walter Clarke Hepburn (Calgary)
1962	Adolph Buse (Edmonton) Robert Fitzgerald Gordon (Ottawa)
1963	Claude Langlois (Ottawa) Howard Ross Wilson (Address not known)
1964	Olof William Asplund (Address not known) Allison Douglas O'Brien (Edmonton) Ian Hector Pitfield (Vancouver)
1966	Barbara Louise Hodgins (Calgary) Richard McCrae Hyndman (Edmonton) Peter Knaak (Edmonton) Gary Martin Stamm (Toronto)
1967	Raymond Joseph Protti (Victoria)

The years have been extended to 1967 in order to include students who entered the program in the old Department of Political Economy and continued in the new Department of Economics. We will not comment upon the individuals on the list who are still relatively young persons, except to point out that Buse and Hyndman are currently on staff of the Department of Economics at Edmonton.

The M.A. graduates in Economics were as follows from 1958 to 1967 with year of graduation indicated and present address in parentheses:

- 1958 Harry Douglas Trace (Edmonton)
- Vladimir Salyzyn (Edmonton)
- Harold Emory Bronson (Saskatoon)
- 1959 Robert Wood Wright (Calgary)
- 1960 Samuel Obiba Kwamina Barnes (Cape Coast, Ghana)
- John Pelham Warner (Toronto)
- 1961 Donald Ash Bancroft (Edmonton)
- William Gerald Brese (Edmonton)
- Eugene Everett King (Ottawa)
- Bruce William Wilkinson (Edmonton)
- Albion Richard Wright (Willowdale, Ont.)
- 1962 Roekie Scheltema de Heere (Address not known)
- 1963 John Edward Henry Conder (Ottawa)
- Roderick Douglas Fraser (Kingston)
- Ronald Kirkwood House (London, England)
- Ian Cameron Kennedy (Toronto)
- Alexander Frederick McCalla (Davis, California)
- James Rae Melvin (London, Ont.)
- Carlyle Lennox Mitchell (Ottawa)
- Harold Owen Ricker (Regina)
- 1964 Eiji Furuyama (Tokyo, Japan)
- Yu-Hsin Kao (Taiwan)
- David Phillips Ross (Ottawa)
- Frederick Harold Telmer (Burlington, Ont.)
- 1965 Jack Gordon Beach (Calgary)
- Ernest Wayne Clendenning (Winnipeg)
- Michael Conn Hodgson (Willowdale, Ont.)
- Maya Mangesh Murdeshvar (Edmonton)
- 1966 Dmitri Margarititi Sakellariou (Sudbury, Ont.)
- Douglas Edward Smee (Ottawa)
- 1967 Keith John Brewer (Dartmouth, N.S.)
- Andrew Celmainis (Calgary)
- Conrad Joseph Dickoff (Surrey, B.C.)
- Donald Francis Haythorne (Edmonton)
- Robert William McShane (Singleton, Australia)
- Wilfred Awung Ndongko (West Cameroon, Africa)

Gerald Kingman Palmer (Westminster, Colorado)
Dennis Michael Paproski (Pte. Clair, Quebec)
Manfred Joachim Sturm (Edmonton)
Chao Ying Teng (Edmonton)

This is a lengthy list and comments would require many pages of exposition. It may be pointed out that Salyzyn and Wilkinson are on the staff of the Department of Economics in Edmonton, Robert Wood Wright is in the Department of Economics in Calgary as indicated previously, and Bancroft is with Athabasca University. The large number indicates the rapid growth of the department during this period.

In 1961 the department instituted a Ph.D. program. In the period up to 1967 there was one Ph.D. graduate, namely, John Charles Strick, B.A. (Manitoba), and M.A. (Assumption of Windsor); he obtained the Ph.D. from Alberta in 1965. He has been on the staff of the Department of Economics at the University of Windsor since graduation and was chairman of the department for a term. He has a number of publications on the budgetary process of the federal government of Canada and has also written a short textbook on public finance in Canada. Many more Ph.D.'s in Economics have been awarded since 1965.

The honors students in Political Science of the ten-year period from 1957 to 1967 who graduated were as follows with the year of graduation indicated and present residence shown in parentheses:

1958	Edward Henry Moser (Blairmore, Alta.)
1959	Morton Brown (Burnaby, B.C.)
1962	Daniel DeVlieger (Address not known)
1963	William Joseph Reeves (Calgary) Ross Avron Rudolph (Toronto)
1964	Robin Stuart Hunter (Edmonton) Jerald Bentley LeBaron (Erlington, B.C.)
1965	Perry Rand Dyck (Sudbury, Ont.) Jennifer Alice Ehly (Caroline, Alta.) Graeme Donald McDonald (Mississauga, Ont.) Henry David Rempel (Fredericton, N.B.) Ruth Corinna Rodger (Ottawa) David Aaron Shugarman (Downsview, Ont.)
1967	Terry Richard Davis (England) Gerald Louis Ohlsen (Georgetown, Guyana) Claude Douglas Radke (Winnipeg) Sarah Catherine Ringdahl (Vauxhall, Alta.)

The M.A. graduates in Political Science were as follows over the same period with year of graduation indicated and present address shown in parentheses:

1959	Frederick George Hulmes (Edmonton)
	Mary Louise Huston (Montreal)
1960	Darroch Duncan Campbell (Edmonton)
1961	Roger John Hill (Ottawa)
1962	James Barry Jones (Wales)
1963	George Michael Betts (Saint John, N.B.)
1964	Robert Edward Garland (Saint John, N.B.)
	Wallace Blair Williams (Montreal)
1965	John Jay Barr (Edmonton)
	Bohdan Harasymiw (Calgary)
1966	Edwin Cozin Campbell (Portland, Oregon)
1967	Donald Edward Blake (Vancouver, B.C.)

Of these graduates, Hulmes is on the academic staff of the Department of Political Science in Edmonton. Duncan Campbell was a Director of the Department of Extension for a long time, and is still active as a professor in what is now the Faculty of Extension. It is of interest to note that the Rt. Hon. Charles Joseph Clark, former prime minister of Canada in 1979-80 and leader of the opposition in Ottawa, graduated with a B.A. in History in Edmonton in 1960. He obtained an M.A. in Political Science in the new Department of Political Science at Edmonton in 1973.

The first Ph.D. granted in Political Science was to Robert Andrew Melvin, B.A. (Manitoba), in 1968. He has been on the academic staff of the Department of Political Science of the University of Western Ontario since then. Frederick George Hulmes of the Department of Political Science in Edmonton obtained his Ph.D. in the department in 1970, and has been on the staff of the department since 1965.

5. Developments in Schools and Faculties Serviced by the Department

Hubert Harries became Director of the School of Commerce in 1959 and the first Dean of Business Administration and Commerce in 1960 as the School of Commerce became a faculty separate from Arts and Science. He provided a vigorous and aggressive leadership until 1968 when he resigned as dean. He had been elected a Liberal M.P. for the Edmonton-Strathcona constituency, a very time-consuming job in Western Canada, requiring much travel if you are going to reside in your constituency. He remained a professor of business administration in the faculty until his resignation in 1977; his consulting required much time to administer. He is a very able economist who continues to be active politically.

The enrolment and faculty of the Faculty of Business Administration and Commerce grew by leaps and bounds during the 1960's, and enrolments in the Political Economy courses increased rapidly also. The enrolments and faculties of the Faculties of Arts and Science, Engineering, Education, Agriculture, and Home Economics which sent substantial numbers of students into courses in Political Economy also expanded markedly, augmenting classes in the department.

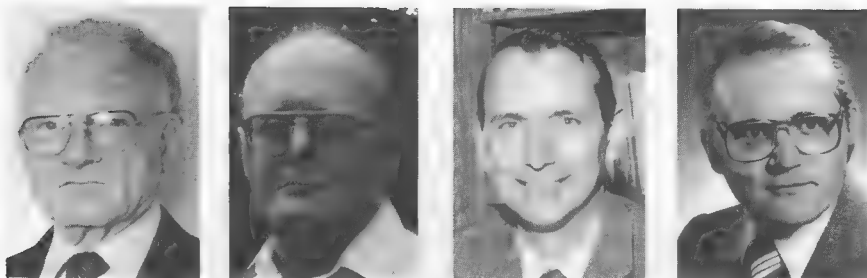
The School of Graduate Studies became a Faculty in 1957 under the leadership of Dr. Arthur Gilbert McCalla, a plant biochemist who had been Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture for a number of years. He was an outstanding scientist and administrator who began a program of putting the University of Alberta on the research map of the world. The enrolment of graduate students increased much more rapidly than the undergraduate during the 1960's. The various departments of the university, including the Department of Political Economy, built up their research capabilities as rapidly as possible.

Eric Hanson became the first Associate Dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies, remaining for three years from 1964 to 1967. He also gave seminars on Economics to the graduate students of the Department of Educational Administration until the early 1970's. Currently Walter Gainer is an Associate Dean of Graduate Studies, dividing his time between the graduate and departmental offices.

The Faculty of Arts and Science was divided into the Faculty of Arts and the Faculty of Science in 1963-64. The Departments of Economics and Political Science chose to be in the Faculty of Arts and the Department of Geography joined the Faculty of Science. Then in 1965-66 the University of Calgary was established separately from the University of Alberta. These organizational changes were taken in stride by the Department of Political Economy and its two successor departments. The establishment of Calgary as a separate university simplified many administrative problems.

6. Concluding Remarks

The seven-year period 1957-58 to 1963-64 inclusive was a hectic one. It was one of reorganization and growth. The old department was separated into two strong departments. The addition of many new academic staff members strengthened both departments with regard to undergraduate instruction and provided a basis for expanding the graduate work and research. In view of the great growth in numbers of students and staff, the separation of the two departments was beneficial to all concerned.



The Department of Economics, 1964-65 to 1981-82

1. Introduction

One of the many administrative changes which were made during the 1960's was the limitation of terms of academic administrators.²⁴ The terms of appointment for the president, deans, heads of departments, and other administrative officers became, as a general rule, one of five years. Shorter terms are permitted subject to mutual agreement, and renewal of terms can be negotiated subject to agreement among members of the university administration, members of departments, and duly elected students.

The first head of the Department of Economics was Walter Gainer who held the position from 1964 to 1969 and then resumed professorial responsibilities. The second one was Thomas Powrie who served a three-year term from 1969 to 1972, and then continued his work in the department as a professor. The third one was Bruce Wilkinson, a graduate of the Universities of Saskatchewan and Alberta and of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who served from 1972 to 1977 and then resumed his teaching and research in the department. The fourth one was Brian Scarfe, a graduate of the universities of British Columbia and Oxford, who has been in the position from 1977 to 1982, and who has been re-elected to serve a second-five year term. He had served as chairman at the University of Manitoba before coming to Alberta.

2. The Alberta Economy

The Alberta economy has experienced relatively high rates of economic growth since 1964. The rate of population growth averaged 2.4 percent for the 18-year period during 1964 to 1981 inclusive; there was an

acceleration during the 1970's as Alberta became the mecca of migrants. The average rate of growth for the five years 1976 to 1980 was 3.2 percent compared to 1.1 percent for Canada. Employment in Alberta increased much more rapidly than in Canada as a whole during the second half of the 1970's. The personal income per capita approximately equalled that of Canada from 1964 to 1975, and then rose significantly to almost one-tenth above the Canadian average in 1980.

There was a change of provincial governments from the old Social Credit administration to a Conservative one in 1971. Provincial revenues from petroleum have grown massively since 1974, and the government has a large accumulated surplus which is the centre of considerable controversy. Thus there are funds available for high levels of expenditure on the various government services. There is still a matter of the relative scarcity which is central in economics. It becomes a matter of priorities and university education has not been a priority of the government since 1971. From 1964-65 the provincial government grant to the University of Alberta grew from about \$15 million to about \$55 million in 1971-72. There were relatively small increases during the early 1970's and relatively modest ones in the later years of the decade. By 1981-82 the provincial grant was about \$150 million in a period of high inflation. The university had great difficulties in achieving growth in real terms during the 1970's and into the 1980's.

The population of Alberta continued to become concentrated in the two metropolitan areas of Calgary and Edmonton with about 56 percent of the total in Alberta in 1980. In that year the Edmonton metropolitan area had a population of about 620,000 and the Calgary one of more than 540,000. Only about 8 percent of the labour force of the province was agricultural in the same year.

3. Student Enrolment Trends

The total full-time enrolment of the University of Alberta in Edmonton more than doubled between 1963-64 and 1970-71, increasing at an average annual rate of 12.4 percent (see Table 4). The course registrations in the Department of Economics also more than doubled, growing at a slightly lower rate of 12.1 percent per year.

The total university enrolment peaked at 18,337 in 1970-71 and then declined in the next two years. This was followed by modest rates of growth for four years; then there were three declines. In 1980-81 there was a small increase of 0.9 percent and in 1981-82 there was a substantial rise of 7.1 percent. The average annual rate of growth for the 11 years of 1971-72 to 1981-82 inclusive was 0.7 percent.

The course registrations in the Department of Economics peaked in 1971-72. There was a decline in 1972-73, followed by four years of

Table 4

TOTAL FULL-TIME ENROLMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA
IN EDMONTON AND TOTAL COURSE REGISTRATIONS IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
1963-64 TO 1981-82

		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Line No.	ACADEMIC YEAR	UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA IN EDMONTON		COURSE REGISTRATIONS IN DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS	
		NUMBER	ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES	NUMBER	ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES
		(a)		(b)	
1	1963-64	8091		1025 ^(c)	
2	1964-65	9195	13.6	1233 ^(d)	20.3
3	1965-66	10233	11.3	1160	-5.9
4	1966-67	11464	12.0	1598	37.8
5	1967-68	12992	13.3	1628	1.9
6	1968-69	15293	17.7	1818	11.7
7	1969-70	17342	13.4	2104	15.7
8	1970-71	18337	5.7	2174	3.3
9	1971-72	18243	-0.5	2432	11.9
10	1972-73	17757	-2.7	2368	-2.6
11	1973-74	18524	4.3	2837	19.8
12	1974-75	19155	3.4	3390	19.5
13	1975-76	19736	3.0	3460	2.1
14	1976-77	20019	1.4	3706	7.1
15	1977-78	19491	-2.6	3554	-4.1
16	1978-79	18764	-3.7	3526	-0.8
17	1979-80	18117	-3.4	3397	-3.7
18	1980-81	18273	0.9	3488	2.7
19	1981-82	19571	7.1	3667	5.1
	<u>AVERAGE ANNUAL PERCENTAGE RATES OF GROWTH</u>				
20	1964-65 to 1970-71, 7 years		12.4		12.1
21	1971-72 to 1981-82, 11 years		0.7		5.2
22	1964-65 to 1981-82, 18 years		5.2		7.9

(a) Winter session full-time enrolment of students with data from the University of Alberta, Office of the Registrar, Edmonton. The data are for December 1 of each academic year.

(b) Full-year equivalent courses, with data from the University of Alberta, Office of Institutional Research and Planning, Edmonton. The data for the years 1963-64 to 1969-70 are not strictly comparable to those for 1970-71 to 1981-82.

(c) Last year in Department of Political Economy.

(d) First year of the Department of Economics.

considerable growth. There were decreases for three years after that, followed by increases of 2.7 percent in 1980-81 and 5.1 percent in 1981-82. For the eleven year period 1971-72 to 1981-82 the average annual rate of increase was 5.2 percent; this was considerably above the 0.7 percent for the whole university.

For the whole 18-year period shown in Table 4 the average annual rate of increase for the university was 5.2 percent, and that of the course registrations in the Department of Economics was 7.9 percent. Thus the course enrolment in the Department of Economics grew at a considerably higher rate for the 18-year period than the total full-time enrolment of the whole university.

4. Curriculum

Since the 1960's all courses in the University of Alberta have been half-courses (one term in duration) unless specified otherwise in the annual calendar.

Under the system of numbering courses at the University of Alberta, courses numbered in the 200's are introductory or first-year courses. The 300 courses are for students in the second year or the second level in a discipline, and the 400 courses are for students in the third year or third level of a subject. The 500 courses are for fourth year students, chiefly honors and graduate students. The 600 courses in the Department of Economics are mainly for advanced graduate students.

The list of courses in Appendix Schedule B is a long one and it sets out a great variety of economics courses. This is in keeping with the rapid growth of knowledge in a subject like Economics, and the list sets out a range and variety of topics that one would expect to find in a major university like the University of Alberta.

One significant change since 1964 is the requirement of a high school mathematics course as a pre-requisite for entry into the introductory courses in Economics. This imposes a limitation on enrolments and on the types of students who take Economics. Since 1964 mathematical economics and econometrics have become a much more significant component in the programs of the honors and graduate students. They have a need for these in most of the positions they get into after graduation.

Economics 304 is a special course for engineering students with three large sections. It is listed under the Faculty of Engineering in the calendar and not under the Faculty of Arts. The agricultural economics component of the department was eliminated with the establishment in 1962 of the Department of Rural Economy in the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry which provides a wide variety of courses in Agricultural Economics and Rural Economy. That department also now serves many of

the students in the Faculty of Home Economics. It provides a course entitled *Retail Marketing of Agricultural Products* for which the prerequisite is Agricultural Economics 203, an introductory course in agricultural economics, or Economics 201/202 in the Department of Economics.

5. *Academic Staff*

To show the academic staff of the Department of Economics in Edmonton since its first year in 1964-65 to 1981-82 in the same detail as in previous sections of this history would be a very lengthy exercise. There were many changes during the period with some staff members staying for only one or a few years and many leaves of absence. At this point it is deemed sufficient to set out the members of the staff as of July 1, 1982. They are shown here in the order of number of years of service in the university. Ranks and specializations are indicated. The last number for each staff member is the year of first appointment and it is in parentheses:

- (1) Walter D. Gainer, B.Sc. (Alberta), M.S. (Iowa State), Ph.D. (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Professor of Economics and Associate Dean of Graduate Studies and Research, Chairman of Department, 1964 to 1969, Economic Development and Energy Economics, (1950).
- (2) Thomas L. Powrie, B.S.A., M.A. (Saskatchewan), B. Phil., D. Phil. (Oxford), Professor of Economics, Chairman of Department, 1969 to 1972, International Economics and Energy Economics, (1959).
- (3) Ivo Moravcik, B.A. (Ohio), M.A., Ph.D. (Indiana), Professor of Economics, Soviet and Comparative Economics, (1960).
- (4) Balder Von Hohenbalken, Dipl. Kfm. (Munich), Dr. Rer. Pol. (Vienna), Professor of Economics, Computer/Mathematical Economics, Operational Research, and Micro-Economics, (1961).
- (5) John Jerome Delehanty, B.S. (Minnesota), Associate Professor of Economics, Micro-Economics, (1962).
- (6) Russell A.J. Pendergast, B.A., M.A. (Toronto), Ph.D. (Ottawa), Associate Professor of Economics, Canadian Economic Development, (1963).
- (7) Sten Erick Drugge, B.A. (British Columbia), Ph.D. (Ohio), Associate Professor of Economics, Regional/Urban Economics and Resource Economics, (1964).
- (8) M. Siddiq Noorzoy, A.B., A.M. (California), Ph.D. (Washington), Professor of Economics, International Economics, (1965).
- (9) Charles Christopher Nunn, M.A. (Oxford), M.Sc. (London), Assistant Professor of Economics, History of Economic Thought/Economic Ideologies, (1965).
- (10) Vladimir Salyzyn, B. Com. (Saskatchewan), M.A. (Alberta), Ph.D. (Illinois), Professor of Economics, Public Finance, (1965).

- (11) Adolf Buse, B.A. (Alberta), Ph.D. (Birmingham), Professor of Economics, Econometrics and Macro/Monetary Economics, (1966).
- (12) Renato Publius Cirillo, B.A., D.D. (Malta), B.Sc. (Louvain), M.Sc. (London), Professor of Economics, Economic Thought/Economic Ideologies, (1966).
- (13) Bruce William Wilkinson, B. Com. (Saskatchewan), M.A. (Alberta), Ph.D. (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Professor of Economics, Chairman of Department, 1972 to 1977, International Economics and Energy Economics, (1967).
- (14) Kanhaya L. Gupta, M.A. (Delhi), Ph.D. (Toronto), Professor of Economics, Economic Development and Macro/Monetary Economics, (1968).
- (15) Stephen D. Lewis, B.A., Ph.D. (California), Associate Professor of Economics, Computer/Mathematical Economics, Econometrics, and Macro/Monetary Economics, (1969).
- (16) Richard H.M. Plain, B.A., M.A., Ph.D., (Alberta), Associate Professor of Economics and Community Medicine, Medical Economics and Regional/Urban Economics, (1969).
- (17) Takashi Tsushima, B.A. (Waseda), M.A. (Rutgers), Ph.D. (Johns Hopkins), Assistant Professor of Economics, Computer/Mathematical Economics and Macro/Monetary Economics, (1970).
- (18) Terence S. Veeman, B.S.A. (Saskatchewan), B.A. (Oxford), Ph.D. (California), Professor of Economics and Rural Economy, Economic Development and Resource Economics, (1970).
- (19) Edward H. Shaffer, B.A., M.A. (Michigan), Ph.D. (Columbia), Professor of Economics, Energy Economics and Industrial Organization, (1971).
- (20) Kenneth H. Norrie, B.A. (Saskatchewan), M. Phil, Ph.D. (Yale), Professor of Economics, Canadian Economic Development and Regional/Urban Economics, (1972).
- (21) Alexander W. Jenkins, B.A. (Royal Military College), M.A., Ph.D. (Western Ontario), Associate Professor of Economics, Industrial Organization, Labor Economics, and Medical Economics, (1975).
- (22) Melville L. McMillan, B.A., M.Sc. (Alberta), Ph.D. (Cornell), Professor of Economics and Associate Chairman of the Department 1981 to date, Public Finance, Regional/Urban Economics, and Resource Economics, (1975).
- (23) Shmuel Sharir, B.A., M.A. (Hebrew), Ph.D. (Columbia), Professor of Economics, Micro-Economics and Labor Economics, (1976).
- (24) Brian L. Scarfe, B.A. (British Columbia), B. Phil., D. Phil. (Oxford), Professor of Economics and Chairman of the Department, 1977 to date, Macro/Monetary Economics and Energy Economics, (1977).
- (25) Beverly G. Dahlby, B.A. (Saskatchewan), M.A. (Queen's), Ph.D. (London), Assistant Professor of Economics, Micro-Economics and Public Finance, (1978).
- (26) Martin G. Hellsten, B.A. (Lakehead), Ph.D. (Queen's), Assistant Professor of Economics, Econometrics, Micro-Economics, and Resource Economics, (1979).

- (27) Michael B. Percy, B.A. (Victoria), M.A., Ph.D. (Queen's), Associate Professor of Economics, Canadian Economic Development, Industrial Organization, and Regional/Urban Economics, (1979).
- (28) Leonard S. Wilson, B.Ed., M.A. (Alberta), Ph.D. (Essex), Associate Professor of Economics, Micro-Economics, Public Finance, and Regional/Urban Economics, (1979).
- (29) Bradford G. Reid, B. Com. (Saskatchewan), M.A. (Alberta), Assistant Professor of Economics, Macro-Economics and Monetary Economics, (1981).
- (30) Douglas S. West, B.A. (Michigan), Ph.D. (British Columbia), Assistant Professor of Economics, Industrial Organization, Urban Economics, and Location Theory, (1981).
- (31) John R. Livernois, B.A. (Toronto), M.A. (British Columbia), Assistant Professor of Economics, Natural Resource Economics and Energy Economics, (1982).

In addition to the above staff members there is Richard McCrae Hyndman, B.A. (Alberta), M.Sc. (London), Ph.D. (Toronto), who is a visiting associate professor. One of his specialties is energy economics. He obtained his first degree in the department in 1966.

A number of staff members have joint appointments with other departments and the Faculty of Business Administration and Commerce. As of July 1, 1982 the latter faculty will be known as the Faculty of Business. The joint appointments are shown here on the same basis and rankings as in the case of the list above:

- (1) Gilbert B. Reschenthaler, B.A., M.A., Ph.D. (Texas), Professor of Marketing and Economic Analysis, Industrial Organization, (1967).
- (2) Roger S. Smith, B.A. (Pomona), M.A., Ph.D. (California), Professor of Marketing and Economic Analysis, Dean of Business Administration and Commerce, 1975 to date, Public Finance, (1970).
- (3) Rolf Mirus, M.A., Ph.D. (Minnesota), Professor of Marketing and Economic Analysis, Macro/Monetary Economics and Public Finance, (1970).
- (4) Roger Beck, B.S. (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), M.B.A. (Northwestern), C.P.A. (Illinois), Ph.D. (Chicago), Professor of Marketing and Economic Analysis, Micro-Economics and Industrial Organization, (1972).
- (5) Michael R. Carroll, B.Sc. (Edinburgh), Ph.D. (Cambridge), Associate Professor of Rural Economy, Resource Economics, (1974).

The Administrative Professional Officer of the Department of Economics is Joan M. McDonald who was appointed to the clerical staff of the university in 1969 and was appointed to her position in 1975.

Eric Hanson was a professor in the department until his retirement in 1974. Max Stewart was also a professor from 1965 to 1974 and then resigned to become Dean of Business and Economics at Wilfrid Laurier University where he is now. Benedikt Korda, a Czech with a doctoral

degree from the Prague School of Economics was a professor who instructed in mathematical economics from 1968 to 1979. At the University of Alberta a staff member has to retire officially at age 65 but can take temporary and part-time appointments. Professor Korda reached age 65 in 1979 and retired officially, but his very capable services are in great demand for instruction in courses in the Department of Economics and in the Faculty of Business on a temporary basis. Then there is Mrs. Kathleen Klawe, a Glasgow M.A. graduate in Economics, who made a name for herself organizing and instructing the large introductory classes from 1964 to 1979 when she retired; she is living in the Kelowna area of B.C. with her husband, a retired professor of the University of Alberta Department of Geography.

It appears that the Department of Economics does not have enough horses for the courses if it is to be in the first rank in graduate work and research. It had 32 full-time equivalent permanent academic staff members as of July, 1982. This is not much more than twice the 15 such members in 1964-65 (excluding the agricultural economist). Since that time the course registrations in the department have almost trebled from 1,233 in 1964-65 to 3,667 in 1981-82 (see Table 4). The addition of six to eight first-class young economists would do wonders for the department.

6. Honors and Graduate Students

No attempt will be made here to list the honors and graduate students who graduated during the period from 1964 to 1981. Names for the years up to 1967 or so were set out in the previous sections of this history.

During the 17-year period there were 93 honors students, 185 M.A.'s, and 16 Ph.D.'s who graduated. These numbers are well in excess of those of previous periods calculated on a yearly basis.

The honors and M.A. graduates find ready employment in large businesses, governments, and in the increasing number of research foundations. Traditionally the federal government has provided many positions which are preferred by the students, but the provincial and local governments of Canada are providing more challenging positions for graduates than in the past. A far larger proportion than in the past is finding adequate employment in Alberta which has had, and continues to have, a strong demand for educated manpower. In recent years there has been a large influx of people from everywhere, including California and British Columbia. Alberta has become a preferred region where young people can come and find economic opportunities not available as readily elsewhere. One is reminded of the old lady of Ontario who had never travelled in her life who when asked why replied that "she was here".

The Ph.D. graduates are mostly employed in universities and colleges in the world, but some are with the growing number of special research

institutions and with governments. With little prospective growth of university staffs the market for Ph.D.'s is limited. But the situation is much better than during the 1930's when there was practically no expansion. Today Canada and the developed countries are in much better economic circumstances than at that time. These countries have the means to prevent the stagnation and unemployment of the 1930's. A number of research foundations are needed to utilize the Ph.D.'s, preferably by a system of grants which puts the young graduates in university environments. This is too large a topic to explore here.

A word needs to be said about all the able students who took many Economics courses at the University of Alberta through the years but did not complete honors or graduate programs in the subject. Many of the business administration and commerce students have become highly successful chartered accountants, corporation executives, and businessmen. Many of the pre-law students in the Faculty of Arts and Science have become outstanding lawyers and judges. Last but not least are the many students from the Faculty of Engineering who took one full-year course in the department, especially the ones in the old Political Economy 51 who have achieved prominent positions in multi-national corporations and governments. One can feel sorry for them for having missed the full treatment of an honors student in Economics. But their economic and social rewards have been such that one cannot muster many regrets, and after all, the department carried out its first function for them, namely, "to cultivate economics as a civilized branch of knowledge".²⁵

7. Developments in Schools and Faculties Serviced by the Department

There were numerous changes of personnel and curricula in the university during the 18-year period from 1963 to 1981. It would be a lengthy exercise to set them out here. The Department of Rural Economy was set up in 1962-63 in the Faculty of Agriculture under the headship of Travis Manning, an agricultural economist with a doctoral degree from the University of Minnesota. Under the capable Manning and his successors the new department expanded course offerings in agricultural economics and rural economy. After the death of Eric Berg in 1969, the Department of Economics did not replace him and ceased offering such courses.

Teaching Economics to students who are not specializing in Economics accounts for about four-fifths of the undergraduate teaching load in the Department of Economics. According to the data in the report of the Department of Economics of October, 1981, to the President's Advisory Committee on Campus Reviews, the numbers from different faculties were as follows in 1971-72 and 1980-81, ranked by magnitudes in 1980-81:

<i>Faculties</i>	<i>1971-72</i>	<i>1980-81</i>	<i>Percentage Change</i>
ARTS	4,016	6,902	72
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	3,852	5,259	37
SCIENCE	1,786	3,891	118
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	690	1,299	88
EDUCATION	942	1,005	7
ENGINEERING	1,029	990	-4
OTHER	<u>678</u>	<u>897</u>	<u>32</u>
TOTAL	<u>12,993</u>	<u>20,243</u>	<u>56</u>

The following table shows the percentage distribution of the students in 1971-72 and 1980-81:

<i>(percentages)</i>	<i>1971-72</i>	<i>1980-81</i>	<i>Percentage Change</i>
ARTS	30.9	34.1	3.2
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	29.6	26.0	-3.6
SCIENCE	13.7	19.2	5.5
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	5.3	6.4	1.1
EDUCATION	7.3	5.0	-2.3
ENGINEERING	7.9	4.9	-3.0
OTHER	<u>5.2</u>	<u>4.4</u>	<u>-0.8</u>
TOTAL	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>

Before 1973 there were many jurisdictional disputes between the Department of Economics and the Faculty of Business Administration and Commerce. Throughout the 1960's and first half of the 1970's the latter had by its course offerings and staff appointments put into place a second department of economics despite many protests by the Department of Economics. It was a case of misallocation and duplication of resources within the university. In June, 1975, a memorandum of agreement was signed by representatives of the Faculty of Business Administration and Commerce and the Department of Economics providing a basis for continuous consultation and cooperation. Several joint appointments were made; these are listed above in a previous section.

Since the 1960's there has been a close liaison and consultation with the Department of Rural Economy in the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry regarding allocation of courses and their content. In essence the Department of Rural Economy is now providing most of the courses and staff in agricultural economics, and the Department of Economics provides for the instruction in "pure" economics at both undergraduate and graduate levels. Several joint appointments, which were listed in a previous section, were made. There is also a joint appointment with the Department of Health Services Administration in the Faculty of Medicine. At present this is filled by Richard Plain, a Ph.D. graduate of the Department of Economics.

The most fundamental research facility of a Department of Economics is the university library system. It has come a long way from the time it was housed mainly in the basement of the Arts Building. Under the guidance of Bruce Peel who was appointed chief librarian in 1956 the University of Alberta library has become one of the best anywhere in Canada. The university also has a computer system which compares favorably with systems elsewhere in Canada. The Department of Economics has a computer terminal room involving some sharing with the Department of Political Science which is also housed in the Henry Marshall Tory Building.

8. Concluding Observations

Between 1920 and 1964 the Department of Political Economy developed many courses in Economics and Political Science. Instruction was provided for many students in various faculties and departments in the University of Alberta, as well as for numerous honors and graduate students in Economics and Political Science. The first political scientist was appointed in 1947 and the number grew into a sizeable Department of Political Science in 1964. A separate Department of Economics was also established in that year.

From the beginning in 1920, the Department of Political Economy had responsibility for instruction in Economic Geography. A geographer was appointed within the department in 1953, and he developed sufficient staff and resources for the establishment of a separate department by 1957. The Department of Geography has become a strong component of the university since that time.

Agricultural Economics was a part of the Department of Political Economy until the late 1960's. In 1962-63 the Department of Rural Economy was set up in the Faculty of Agriculture and it has since become a major unit within that faculty. Joint appointments have been made with the Department of Economics in the Faculty of Arts.

Since 1960 there has been a Faculty of Business Administration and Commerce in the university which provides courses in accounting, finance, management science, industrial and legal relations, marketing, economic analysis, and organizational analysis. It has become a large faculty and a number of joint staff appointments have been made with the Department of Economics in the Faculty of Arts. As of July 1, 1982, the name of the Faculty has been shortened to the Faculty of Business.

In 1981 the Department of Economics prepared a Self-Study Report at the request of the President's Advisory Committee on Campus Reviews. A Unit Review Committee was appointed consisting of two professors from other departments in the University of Alberta and of two economics professors from other Canadian universities. This committee examined and analyzed the Department of Economics and completed a report in 1982 in which it made a number of assessments and recommendations. This committee stated in its report that "we wish to make clear at the outset that we are very favourably impressed with the quality of the Department, which enjoys not only a good reputation internally but also a high ranking among Economics Departments across Canada" and one of its conclusions was that the department "is clearly pressed by heavy student enrolment and is in need of additional resources."

Since 1964 the student enrolment in the Department of Economics has tripled, while the academic staff has not much more than doubled. There is a clear need for more funds for the appointment of a number of additional able and highly-qualified staff members which are available today in the world. The growing number of students in the Department of Economics at the University of Alberta reflects the interest of society in economic analysis. These students can be expected to assist in dealing with economic problems, to raise the levels of economic debates, and to improve economic decision-making in the future.

From the beginnings in 1920 the courses and curriculum in economics at the University of Alberta have in large part been very similar to those provided through the years in economics departments of major universities in the Western world. There has been a stress upon teaching the basic principles of economics as understood in the West. Social Crediters called it "orthodox" economics during the 1930's. More generally it may be termed Western "mainstream" economics. The department, like others in Western civilization, has developed courses in other economic systems and in international economic development. Like other departments since the 1950's it has become increasingly mathematical.

Appendix Schedule A

Curriculum of the Department of Political Economy in 1963-64

In 1963-64 the university calendar shows the following courses in Economics in Edmonton, with course contents and descriptions abbreviated:

(a) Junior Course Labelled Economics

No. 200 *Principles of Economics*, 3 hours both terms.

(b) Senior Courses Labelled Economics

No. 300 *Micro-Economic Analysis*, 3 hours both terms.
Prerequisite: 200 or 302.

No. 302 *Principles of Economics*, 3 hours both terms.
For students in the Faculty of Engineering.

No. 303 *Principles of Economics*, 2 hours both terms.
For students in Civil, Mechanical, Mining, and Metallurgical Engineering.

No. 310 *Canadian Economic Development*, 3 hours both terms.
Prerequisite: Senior student status.

No. 311 *Western Economic Development*, 3 hours both terms.
Prerequisite: Senior student status.

No. 320 *International Trade*, 3 hours both terms.
Prerequisite: 200 or 302.

No. 330 *Labor Problems*, 3 hours both terms.
Prerequisite: Senior student status.

No. 340 *Money and Banking*, 3 hours both terms.
Prerequisite: 200 or 302.

No. 350 *Public Finance*, 3 hours both terms.
Prerequisite: 200 or 302.

No. 367 *Agriculture in the Canadian Economy*, 3 hours first term.
Prerequisite: 200 or 302.

No. 368 *Agriculture in an International Setting*, 3 hours second term.
Prerequisite: 200 or 302.

No. 370 *Industry and Government*, 3 hours both terms.
Prerequisite: 200 or 302.

No. 380 *Macro-Economic Analysis*, 3 hours both terms.
Prerequisite: 200 or 302.

No. 390 *Comparative Economic Systems*, 3 hours both terms.
Prerequisite: Consent of department.

No. 392 *The Soviet Economy I*, 3 hours first term.
Prerequisite: 200 or 302.

No. 393 *The Soviet Economy II*, 3 hours second term.
Prerequisite: 200 or 302 and 392.

No. 400 *History of Economic Theory*, 3 hours both terms.
Prerequisite: 200 or 302.

- No. 410 *Economics of Underdeveloped Countries*, 3 hours both terms.
Prerequisite: 200.
- No. 460 *Agriculture in Developing Countries*, 3 hours both terms.
Prerequisite: 200 or 302.

Honors and Graduate Students

- No. 500 *Price and Distribution Theory*, 3 hours both terms.
Open only to graduate students.
- No. 502 *A General Reading and Seminar Course*, 3 hours seminars,
both terms.
Required of all honors and graduate students.
- No. 504 *Econometrics*, 3 hours seminars, both terms.
Prerequisite: 300, 380, Statistics 255, and Mathematics 200 or 201.
- No. 506 *Mathematical Economics*, 3 hours seminars, both terms.
Prerequisite: 300 and 380, Statistics 255, and Mathematics 200 or 201.
- No. 510 *Economics of Underdeveloped Countries*, 3 hours seminars,
both terms.
Prerequisite: Open to honors and graduate students.
- No. 580 *National Income and Economic Growth*, 3 hours seminars,
both terms.
Prerequisite: Open only to graduate students.
- No. 593 *Seminars in Slavonic and Soviet Studies*, 3 hours seminars,
both terms.
An interdepartmental seminar.
- No. 600 *Advanced Micro-Economic Analysis*, 3 hours seminars, both
terms.
- No. 604 *Advanced Econometrics and Mathematical Economics*, 3
hours seminars, both terms.
- No. 611 *Economic Development*, 3 hours seminars, both terms.
- No. 621 *International Economics*, 3 hours seminars, both terms.
- No. 631 *Labor Problems*, 3 hours seminars, both terms.
- No. 641 *Monetary Theory and Policy*, 3 hours seminars, both terms.
- No. 651 *Public Finance and Fiscal Policy*, 3 hours, seminars, both
terms.
- No. 653 *Transportation and Public Utilities*, 3 hours seminars, both
terms.
- No. 661 *Agricultural Economics*, 3 hours seminars, both terms.
- No. 663 *Agricultural Marketing*, 3 hours seminars, both terms.
- No. 671 *Business and Government*, 3 hours seminars, both terms.
- No. 680 *Advanced Macro-Economic Analysis*, 3 hours seminars, both
terms.
- No. 691 *Comparative Economic Systems*, 3 hours seminars, both
terms.

The university calendar for 1963-64 shows the following courses in Economics in Calgary:

(a) ***Junior Course Labelled Economics***

No. 200 *Principles of Economics*

(b) ***Senior Courses Labelled Economics***

No. 300 *Micro-Economic Analysis*

No. 320 *International Trade*

No. 330 *Labor Problems*

No. 340 *Money and Banking*

No. 350 *Public Finance*

No. 370 *Industry and Government*

No. 380 *Macro-Economic Analysis*

The university calendar for 1963-64 shows the following courses in Edmonton in Political Science:

(a) ***Junior Course Labelled Political Science***

No. 200 *Elements of Political Science*, 3 hours, both terms.

(b) ***Senior Courses Labelled Political Science***

No. 310 *History of Political Thought*, 3 hours, both terms.

No. 320 *Government of Canada*, 3 hours, both terms.

No. 331 *Government of the United States*, 3 hours, both terms.

No. 340 *Soviet Government and Politics*, 3 hours, both terms.

No. 360 *International Politics*, 3 hours, both terms.

No. 370 *Politics of Emergent Nations*, 3 hours, both terms.

No. 371 *Governments of the United Kingdom and Commonwealth*, 3 hours, both terms.

No. 381 *Governments of Continental Europe*, 3 hours, both terms.

No. 391 *Parties and Pressure Groups*, 3 hours, both terms.

No. 393 *Political Sociology*, 3 hours, both terms.

Prerequisite: Political Science 200 or Sociology 202.

No. 451 *Public Administration*, 3 hours, both terms.

No. 461 *International Organization*, 3 hours, both terms.

No. 463 *Developments in World Politics Since 1945*, 3 hours, both terms.

Prerequisite:

No. 200 or consent of department.

(c) ***Honors and Graduate Courses***

No. 501 *Comparative Political Institutions*, 3 hours, seminars, both terms.

- No. 510 *Advanced Political Thought*, 3 hours, seminars, both terms.
Prerequisite:
No. 310 or consent of department.
- No. 541 *Seminar in Soviet Politics*, 3 hours, seminars, both terms.
Prerequisite:
No. 340 or consent of department.
- No. 543 *Seminar in Slavonic and Soviet Studies*, 3 hours, seminars, both terms.
An interdepartmental seminar.
- No. 593 *Political Behavior*, 3 hours, seminars, both terms.
- No. 600 *Political Institutions*, 3 hours, seminars, both terms.
- No. 605 *Systematic Study of Politics*, 3 hours, seminars, both terms.
- No. 610 *Political Theory*, 3 hours, seminars, both terms.
- No. 613 *Seminar in Soviet Political Theory*, 3 hours, seminars, both terms.
- No. 621 *Government of Canada*, 3 hours, seminars, both terms.
- No. 641 *Research in Soviet Government*, 3 hours, seminars, both terms.
- No. 651 *Public Administration*, 3 hours, seminars, both terms.
- No. 660 *Theories of International Politics*, 3 hours, seminars, both terms.
- No. 661 *International Politics*, 3 hours, seminars, both terms.
- No. 663 *Problems of International Organization: Political and Security*, 3 hours, seminars, both terms.
- No. 665 *Problems of International Organization: Economic and Social*, 3 hours, seminars, both terms.
- No. 690 *Political Behavior*, 3 hours, seminars, both terms.

The university calendar shows the following Political Science courses in 1963-64 for Calgary:

(a) ***Junior Course Labelled Political Science***

- No. 200 *Elements of Political Science*

(b) ***Senior Courses Labelled Political Science***

- No. 310 *History of Political Thought*
No. 320 *Government of Canada*
No. 340 *Soviet Government: Theory and Practice*
No. 360 *International Politics*
No. 371 *Government of United Kingdom and Commonwealth*
No. 381 *Governments of France and Germany*

Appendix Schedule B

Curriculum of the Department of Economics in 1981-82

The university calendar for 1981-82 shows the following courses in Economics for which the Department of Economics was responsible (course contents and descriptions abbreviated):

(a) ***Junior Courses Labelled Economics***

- No. 201 *Introduction to Micro-Economics*, 3 hours, either term.
Prerequisite: High School Math. 20 or 33 or consent of the department.
- No. 202 *Introduction to Macro-Economics*, 3 hours, either term.
Prerequisite: High School Math. 20 or 33 or consent of the department

(b) ***Senior Courses Labelled Economics***

- No. 304 *Principles of Economics*, 3 hours, either term.
For students in the Faculty of Engineering, and listed in that faculty calendar.
- No. 306 *General Macro-Economics*, 3 hours, either term.
- No. 307 *General Micro-Economics*, 3 hours, either term.
- No. 308 *American Economic Development*, 3 hours, first term.
- No. 309 *American Economic Development*, 3 hours, second term.
- No. 310 *Japanese Economic Development*, 3 hours, either term.
- No. 311 *Middle East Economic Development*, 3 hours, either term.
- No. 312 *Western European Economic Development*, 3 hours, either term.
- No. 313 *Economics of Developing Countries*, 3 hours, first term.
- No. 314 *Economics of Developing Countries II*, 3 hours, second term.
- No. 315 *Eastern European Economic Development*, 3 hours, either term.
- No. 316 *The Canadian Economy, Part I*, 3 hours, either term.
- No. 317 *The Canadian Economy, Part II*, 3 hours, either term.
- No. 318 *Canadian Economic Development in the Twentieth Century, Part I*, 3 hours, first term.
- No. 319 *Canadian Economic Development in the Twentieth Century, Part II*, 3 hours, second term.
- No. 323 *International Economics*, 3 hours, either term.
- No. 331 *Labor Economics*, 3 hours, first term.
- No. 332 *Manpower Economics*, 3 hours, second term.
- No. 334 *Economics of Poverty*, 3 hours, either term.
- No. 341 *Money and Finance*, 3 hours, either term.
- No. 351 *The Public Sector*, 3 hours, either term.
- No. 352 *Economics of Taxation*, 3 hours, either term.
- No. 353 *Taxation Policy and Structure*, 3 hours, either term.
- No. 355 *Economic Analysis in the Evaluation of Large-Scale Projects*, 3 hours, either term.

No. 356	<i>The Economics of Education</i> , 3 hours, either term.
No. 361	<i>Transportation Economics</i> , 3 hours, either term.
No. 362	<i>Introduction to Urban Economics</i> , 3 hours, either term.
No. 363	<i>Introduction to Regional Economics</i> , 3 hours, either term.
No. 364	<i>Economics of the Prairie Region</i> , 3 hours, either term.
No. 365	<i>Resource Economics</i> , 3 hours, either term.
No. 366	<i>Energy Economics</i> , 3 hours, either term.
No. 373	<i>Industrial Organization</i> , 3 hours, either term.
No. 374	<i>Economics of Regulation</i> , 3 hours, either term.
No. 381	<i>Micro-Economic Analysis I</i> , 3 hours, either term.
No. 382	<i>Macro-Economic Analysis II</i> , 3 hours, either term.
No. 391	<i>Economic Institutions and Ideologies</i> , 3 hours, either term.
No. 392	<i>Comparative Economics</i> , 3 hours, either term.
No. 393	<i>The Soviet Economy</i> , 3 hours, either term.
No. 394	<i>The Political Economy of the New Left</i> , 3 hours, either term.
No. 395	<i>Statistics for Economists I</i> , 3 hours, first term.
No. 396	<i>Statistics for Economists II</i> , 3 hours, second term.
No. 403	<i>History of Economic Thought</i> , 3 hours, either term.
No. 405	<i>Computer Applications in Economics</i> , 3 hours, either term.
No. 407	<i>Introduction to Econometrics I</i> , 3 hours, first term.
No. 408	<i>Introduction to Econometrics II</i> , 3 hours, second term.
No. 418	<i>Canadian Economic Development</i> , 3 hours, either term.
No. 421	<i>International Trade</i> , 3 hours, first term.
No. 422	<i>International Economics</i> , 3 hours, first term.
No. 431	<i>Labor Economics</i> , 3 hours, either term.
No. 441	<i>Monetary Theory and Policy</i> , 3 hours, either term.
No. 451	<i>Resource Allocation Within the Public Sector of the Canadian Economy</i> , 3 hours, either term.
No. 471	<i>Industrial Organization I</i> , 3 hours, first term.
No. 472	<i>Industrial Organization II</i> , 3 hours, second term.
No. 473	<i>Economics of Non-Market Activities</i> , 3 hours, either term.
No. 476	<i>Honors Seminar I</i> , 3 hours, first term.
No. 477	<i>Honors Seminar II</i> , 3 hours, second term.
No. 481	<i>Micro-Economic Analysis II</i> , 3 hours, either term.
No. 482	<i>Macro-Economic Analysis II</i> , 3 hours, either term.
No. 486	<i>Applications of Mathematics to Economics I</i> , 3 hours, first term.
No. 487	<i>Applications of Mathematics to Economics II</i> , 3 hours, second term.
No. 495	<i>Linear Economic Models</i> , 3 hours, either term.
No. 498	<i>Directed Readings I</i> , 3 hours, either term.
No. 499	<i>Directed Readings II</i> , 3 hours, either term.

(c) ***Honors and Graduate Courses Labelled Economics***

- No. 501 *History of Economic Thought*, 3 hours, either term.
- No. 503 *Micro-Economic Theory I*, 3 hours, either term.
- No. 505 *Micro-Economic Theory II*, 3 hours, either term.
- No. 507 *Econometrics I*, 3 hours, first term.
- No. 508 *Econometrics II*, 3 hours, second term.
- No. 509 *Econometrics III*, 3 hours, either term.
- No. 512 *Economic Development I*, 3 hours, either term.
- No. 513 *Economic Development II*, 3 hours, either term.
- No. 514 *Economic Development of Canada I*, 3 hours, either term.
- No. 515 *Economic Development of Canada II*, 3 hours, either term.
- No. 521 *International Economics I*, 3 hours, either term.
- No. 522 *International Economics II*, 3 hours, either term.
- No. 523 *The International Economy*, 3 hours, either term.
- No. 531 *Labor Economics I*, 3 hours, either term.
- No. 532 *Labor Economics II*, 3 hours, either term.
- No. 540 *Monetary Economics I*, 3 hours, either term.
- No. 541 *Monetary Economics II*, 3 hours, either term.
- No. 550 *Public Expenditure*, 3 hours, either term.
- No. 551 *The Canadian Public Economy*, 3 hours, either term.
- No. 552 *Urban Economics*, 3 hours, either term.
- No. 553 *Economics of Taxation*, 3 hours, either term.
- No. 559 *Health Care Economics*, 3 hours, either term.
- No. 561 *Transportation Economics*, 3 hours, either term.
- No. 563 *Regional Economics I*, 3 hours, either term.
- No. 564 *Regional Economics II*, 3 hours, either term.
- No. 565 *Resource Economics I: The Economics of Conservation and Resource Scarcity*, 3 hours, either term.
- No. 567 *Canadian Energy Resources*, 3 hours, either term.
- No. 570 *Industrial Economics I*, 3 hours, either term.
- No. 571 *Industrial Economics II*, 3 hours, either term.
- No. 581 *Macro-Economic Theory I*, 3 hours, either term.
- No. 582 *Macro-Economic Theory II*, 3 hours, either term.
- No. 586 *Mathematical Economics*, 3 hours, either term.
- No. 591 *Comparative Economics*, 3 hours, either term.
- No. 593 *The Soviet Economy*, 3 hours, either term.
- No. 595 *Computer Applications in Economics*, 3 hours, either term.
- No. 597 *Mathematical Analysis for Economists*, 3 hours, either term.
- No. 598 *Statistical Methods for Economists*, 3 hours, either term.
- No. 599 *Applied Econometrics*, 3 hours, either term.
- No. 608 *Topics in Econometrics*, 3 hours, either term.
- No. 612 *Topics in Economic Development*, 3 hours, either term.
- No. 620 *Topics in International Economics*, 3 hours, either term.
- No. 630 *Topics in Labor Economics*, 3 hours, either term.
- No. 640 *Topics in Monetary Economics*, 3 hours, either term.
- No. 652 *Topics in Public Economics*, 3 hours, either term.
- No. 664 *Topics in Regional Economics*, 3 hours, either term.

- No. 672 *Topics in Industrial Economics*, 3 hours, either term.
- No. 693 *Topics in Comparative Economics*, 3 hours, either term.
- No. 699 *Selected Research Topics in Economics*, 3 hours, either term.
- No. 900 (formerly No. 600) -*Non-Thesis Project*, 3 hours, variable.

The university calendar lists a number of courses which are designated “interdisciplinary” and of joint concern to more than one department. The Department of Economics is responsible for the registration and instruction of students in the following courses:

- No. 369 *Economics of the Environment*, 3 hours, either term.
- No. 478 *The Multinational Corporation and Public Policy*, 3 hours, first term.
- No. 479 *The Multinational Corporation and Public Policy Case Studies*, 3 hours, second term.
- No. 566 *Resource Economics II: Economics of the Environment*, 3 hours, either term.

The courses on “environment” are given in close cooperation with the Department of Rural Economy in the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry. For the courses on the multinational corporations the Department of Political Science is most immediately involved.

The Department of Economics provides some instruction in the following courses which are the responsibility of the Department of Rural Economy:

- No. 302 *Economics of Agriculture*, 3 hours, either term.
- No. 303 *Economics of World Agriculture*, 3 hours, either term.
- No. 366 *Economics of Outdoor Recreation*, 3 hours, either term.

Finally there is No. 357, *Health Care Economics*, 3 hours, either term, which is the responsibility of the Department of Health Science Administration in the Faculty of Medicine. The Department of Economics provides instruction in this course on an interdisciplinary basis. It also provides a graduate course, No. 559, *Health Care Economics*, which was listed above in the courses for which the Department of Economics is responsible.

FOOTNOTES

1. For a biography of Tory, see E.A. Corbett, *Henry Marshall Tory, Beloved Canadian*, The Ryerson Press, Toronto, 1954. For a recent analysis of Tory's contribution, see Mario Creet, "H.M. Tory and the Secularization of Canadian Universities", *Queen's Quarterly*, Winter 1981, Kingston, Ontario, pp. 718-736. Tory became Administrative Chairman of the National Research Council in 1923, and in 1928 resigned the presidency of the University of Alberta to become the first full-time president of the Council. With the outbreak of World War II, he became the moving spirit in establishing Carleton College (later Carleton University) to take care of the influx of young people into Ottawa. He became its first president (unpaid) in 1942. See Robert Newton, *I Passed This Way*, The University of Alberta Archives, pp. 224 and 282. Dr. Newton was President of the University of Alberta from 1941 to 1950, and worked with Dr. Tory at the National Research Council in Ottawa for several years. He is living in retirement at Laguna Hills in California. It should also be mentioned that Dr. Tory took a strong hand in the organization of Khaki University during World War I.

2. See Lewis H. Thomas, *The Renaissance of Canadian History: A Biography of A.L. Burt*, The University of Toronto Press, Toronto and Buffalo, 1975, p. 33.

3. For a recent comprehensive and lengthy history of the University of Alberta, see Walter H. Johns, *A History of the University of Alberta, 1908-1969*, The University of Alberta Press, Edmonton, 1981. Johns was the President of the University of Alberta from 1959 to 1969. For a brief earlier history, see John Macdonald, *The History of the University of Alberta, 1908-1958*, W.J. Gage Limited, Toronto, 1958. Macdonald was Dean of Arts and Science from 1945 to 1952. See also L.G. Thomas, *The University of Alberta in the War of 1939-1945*, The University of Alberta, Edmonton, 1948. Thomas was a professor of history for many years at the university.

4. Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Volume 1, The Annual Estimates, 1926-1974, Cat. No. 13-531 Occasional, Ottawa, March, 1976.

5. Joseph Schumpeter, *History of Economic Analysis*, Oxford University

Press, New York, 1954, p. 843. Charles Gide was Professor of Social Economics in the Faculty of Law in the University of Paris for many years (b.1874-d.1932).

6. Mrs. Margaret Mackenzie (nee Sullivan), the widow of William Mackenzie, the agricultural economist of the Department of Political Economy in the 1950's, obtained a doctorate from Paris, writing a dissertation on André Gide, the noted writer and nephew of Charles.

7. The Faculty of Engineering was called the Faculty of Applied Science before 1947 at the University of Alberta.

8. See Johns, *op.cit.*, pp. 87-88.

9. R. Craig McIvor, "Duncan Alexander MacGibbon, 1882-1969", *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Canada*, Series IV, Volume VIII, 1970, Ottawa, pp. 110-114.

10. See Johns, *op.cit.*, p. 95.

11. University of Alberta, *Reports of the Board of Governors*.

12. University of Alberta, Department of Economics, *Report to the President's Advisory Committee on Campus Reviews*, Edmonton, October, 1981, p. 2.

13. See Statistics Canada, *op.cit.*.

14. Newton, *op.cit.*, p. 314.

15. *Ibid.*, p. 310.

16. A Committee of the Faculties of the University, *The University of Alberta, 1908-1933*, p. 54.

17. For a scholarly and detailed analysis of Social Credit in England and Social Credit in Alberta, see C.B. Macpherson, *Democracy in Alberta*, University of Toronto Press, 1953, Chapters IV to VII. Macpherson is a long-time Professor of Political Economy at the University of Toronto.

18. For a detailed account of the formation, personnel, and findings of this committee, see Newton, *op.cit.*, pp. 300-311.

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19. Francis G. Winspear, *Out of My Mind*, Morris Printing Company Ltd., Victoria B.C., 1969, p. 71.
20. See *ibid.*, p. 72.
21. Paul A. Samuelson, "1981 Nobel Prize in Economics", *Science*, October 30, 1981, Washington, D.C., p. 421.
22. See Winspear, *op. cit.*, p. 23, for the circumstances surrounding the appointment. For an account of Winspear's experiences at the University, see Chapter 4.
23. MacDonald.
24. For a detailed account of these years, see Johns, *op. cit.* Chapters 19 to 22.
25. See Part E, Section 7 above.

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19. Francis G. Winspear, *Out of My Mind*, Morriss Printing Company Ltd., Victoria, B.C., 1969, p. 71.
20. See *ibid.*, p. 72.
21. Paul A. Samuelson, "1981 Nobel Prize in Economics", *Science*, October 30, 1981, Washington, D.C., p. 521.
22. See Winspear, *op.cit.*, p. 23, for the circumstances surrounding the appointment. For an account of Winspear's experiences at the University, see Chapter 4.
23. MacDonald, *op.cit.*, p. 75.
24. For a detailed account of these years, see Johns, *op.cit.*, Chapters 19 to 22.
25. See Part E, Section 7 above.

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